





A SERIES

OF

**Monumental Brasses,**

EXTENDING FROM THE REIGN OF EDWARD I. TO THAT OF ELIZABETH.

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY

I. G. AND L. A. B. WALLER.

CONTENTS.

1. RALPH DE KNEVYNTON. 1370. In Aveley Church, Essex.
2. A NOTARY. Temp. Edward IV. In St. Mary Tower Church, Ipswich.
3. ARCHBISHOP HARSNETT. 1631. In Chigwell Church, Essex.
4. A KNIGHT OF THE CHEYNE FAMILY. Circa 1360. In Drayton Beauchamp Church, Bucks.

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LONDON:

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W. PICKERING, CHANCERY LANE; J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET;  
J. WEALE, 59, HIGH HOLBORN.







hic iacet Radulphus de Kneymton. Obitus  
idem die iouis ante festu sc̃i nicholai episcopi  
anno dñi millmo. CCC. lxx. fra dñicat. f.

A.D. 1370 43 Edw. III

RALPH DE KNEYMTON.

In Aveley Church Essex.

London. Published by J. G. & L. E. Waller 21, Princes Row, Bermondsey 1840.

J. G. Waller del. & sculp.

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2. 200



J. G. W. L. 1880

Temp. Edw. IV

A NOTARY

In St. Mary Tower Church, Ipswich.

London, by Michael, p. 10. & L. A. W. L. 1880. 11. 11. 1880. 11. 11. 1880.







HIC IACET SAMUEL VELL HARSNETT



QVI OBIIT XXV DIE MAII ANNO DNI. 1631.



DEMVM INDIGNISSIM' ARCHIEPISCOP' EBORACEN



QVOD IPSESSIMVM EPITAPHIVM EX AVNDANTI  
HYMILITATE SIBI PONTI TESTAMENTO CVRAVIT  
REVERENDISSIMVS PRÆSVL



QVONDAM VICARIVS HVIVS ECCLESIE PRIMO



INDIGNVS EPISCOPVS CICESTRIENSIS DEINDIC



NORWICENSIS NOR EPISCOP'













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1. A PRIEST AND A FRANKLEIN. Temp. Edward III. In Shottesbrook Church, Berks.
2. CHRISTOPHER URSWICK, PRIEST. 1521. In Hackney Church, Middlesex.
3. SIR ROBERT DE BURES. Temp. Edward I. In Acton Church, Suffolk.
4. NICHOLAS CANTEYS. 1431. In Margate Church, Kent.

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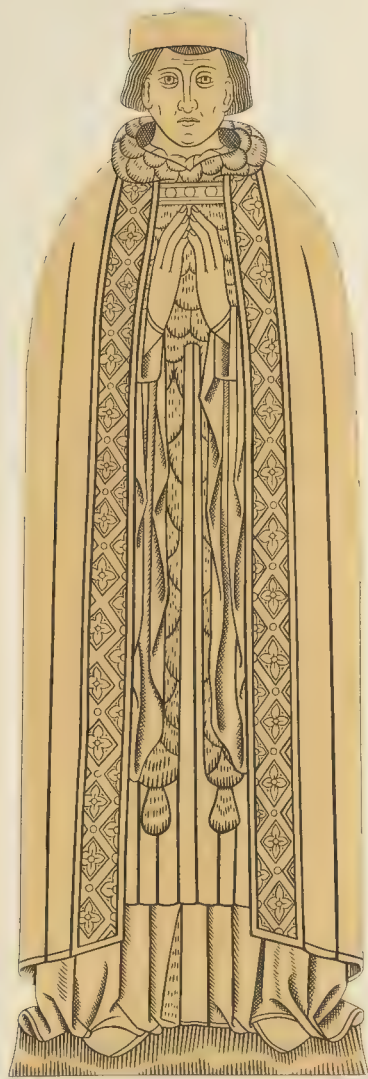












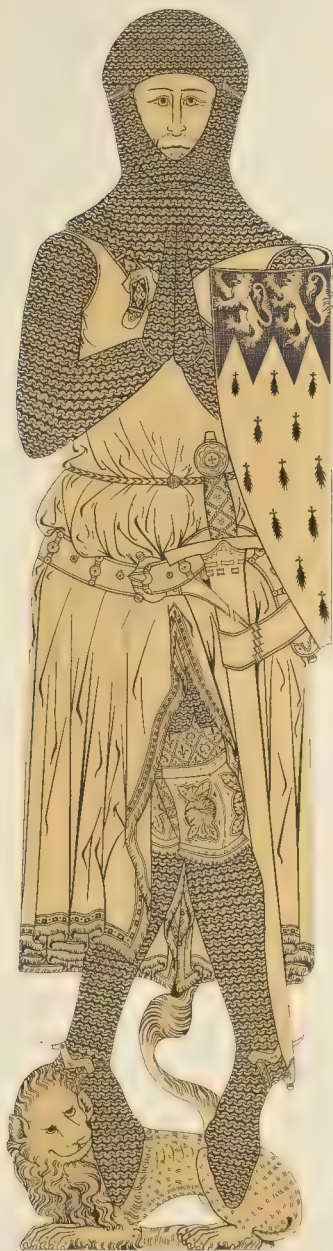
Henr VIII

Portrait of Henry VIII by Hans Holbein the Younger

Portrait of Henry VIII by Hans Holbein the Younger





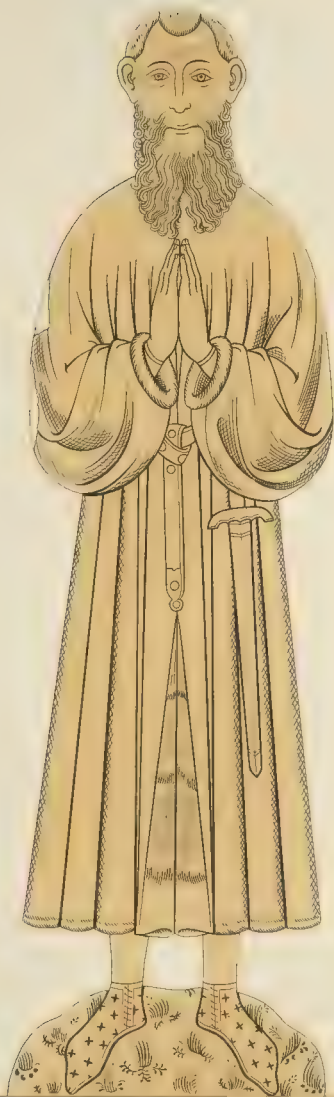


Edm I

EDWARD I

1272-1307





Orate pro Anima Richi Santeys qui obiit vii  
die mensis februarii Anno dñi m. cccc. xxxi.

Heir v.





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SIR THOMAS SWYNBORNE. 1412. }
2. ESMOUND DE BURNEDISH, Priest. Temp. Edward III. In Brundish Church, Suffolk.
3. SIR JOHN D'AUBERNOUN. 1306. In Stoke D'Abernon Church, Surrey.
4. COMPARTMENT FROM THE BRASS OF ADAM DE WALSOKNE. 1349. In St. Margaret's Church,  
Lynn Regis.

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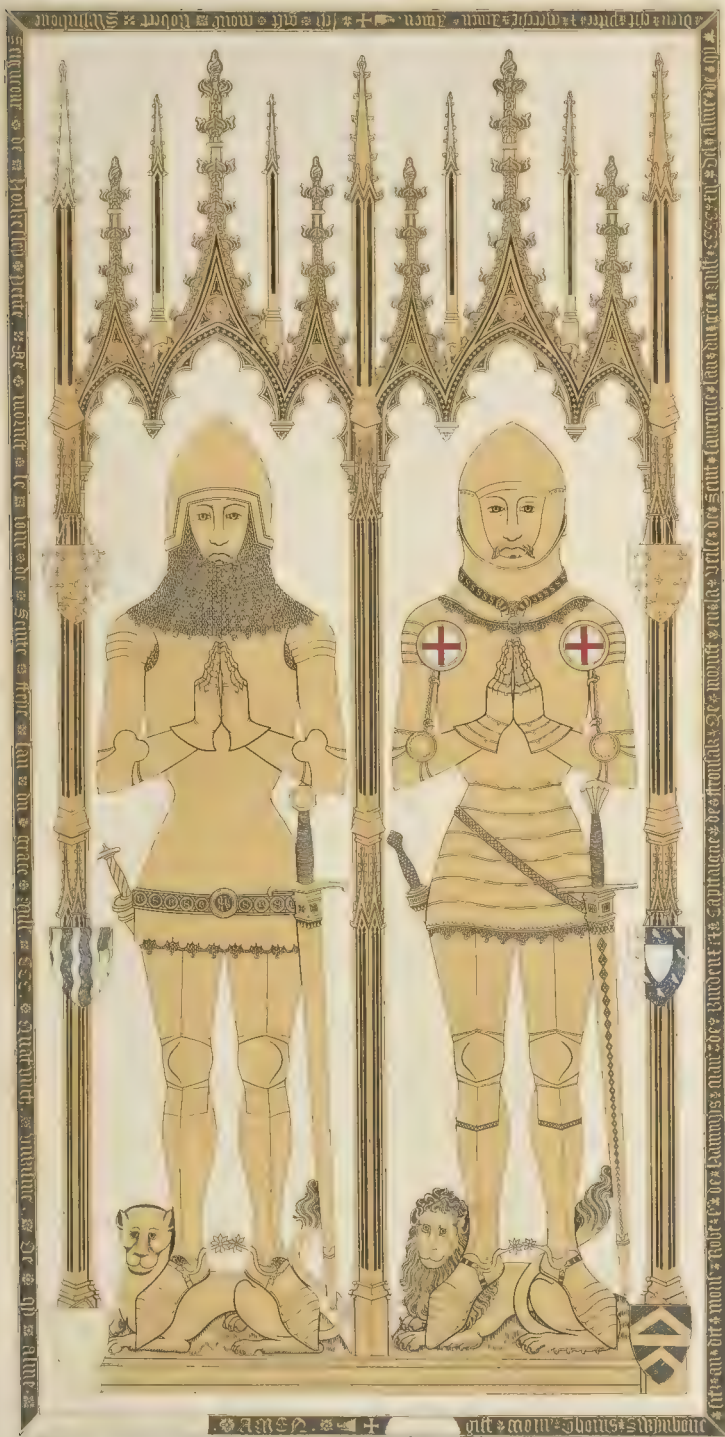
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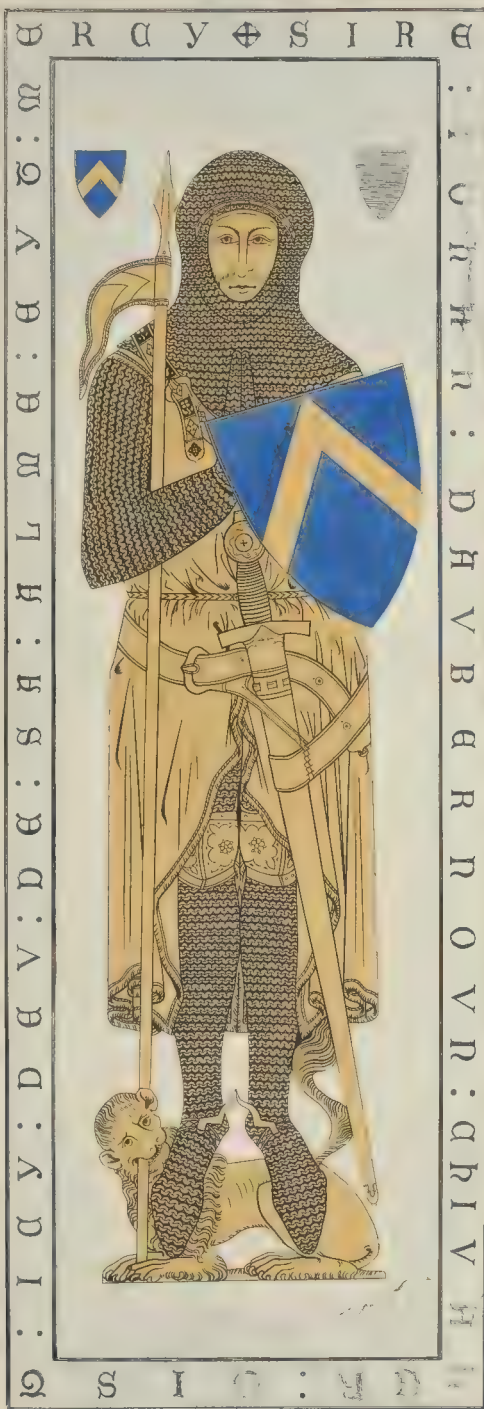


Sire Esmound de Buruedillh iadys persone  
del eglise de Caistre gylt icy dieu de salme ent nicy

Temp. Edw. III













芝草山



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  2. SIR ROGER DE TRUMPINGTON. 1289. In Trumpington Church, Cambridgeshire.
  3. SIR PETER ARDERNE AND LADY. Circa 1465. In Latton Church, Essex.
  4. WILLIAM DE GRENEFELD, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. 1315. In York Minster.
- 

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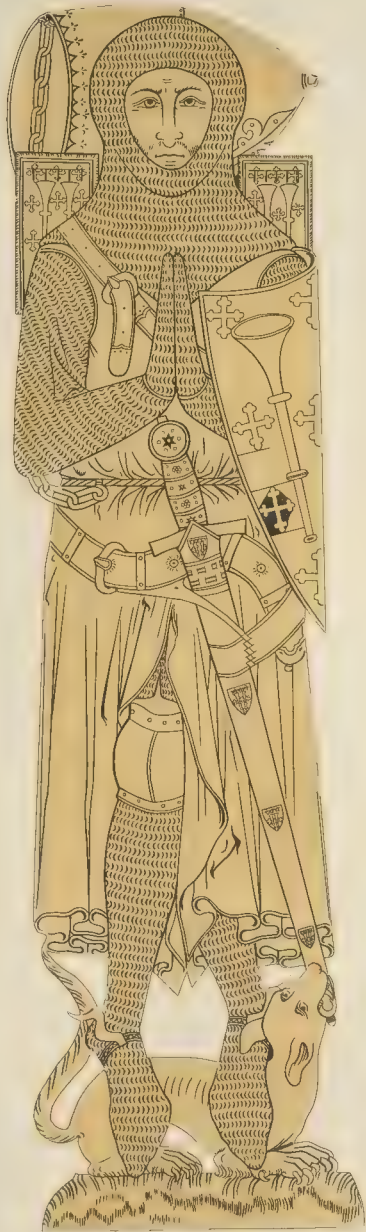






Plant' A1











Edm IV

Edm IV

Edm IV

Edm IV









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1. COMPARTMENT FROM THE BRASS OF ADAM DE WALSOKE. Plate II.
2. WILLIAM DE ROTHWELLE, ARCHDEACON OF ESSEX. 1361.  
In Rothwell Church, Northamptonshire.
3. SIR PETER LEGH AND LADY. 1527. In Winwick Church, Lancashire.
4. SIR JOHN SAY AND LADY. 1473. In Broxbourn Church, Hertfordshire.

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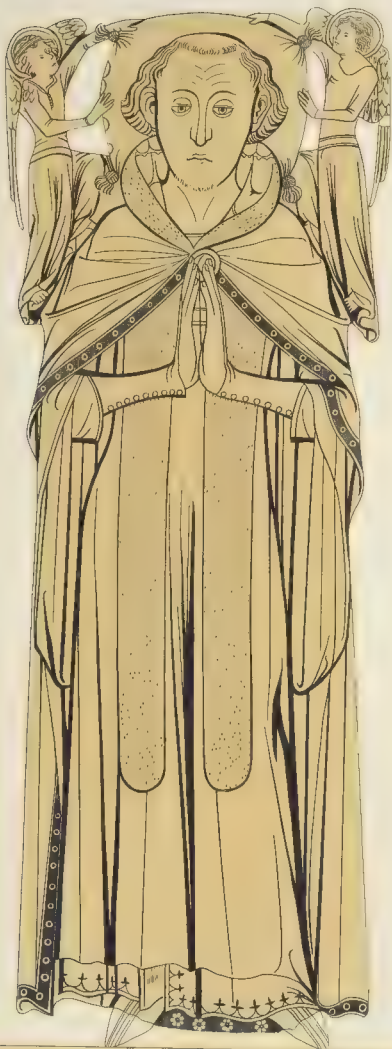
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Nūc xpe te peto misere que lo  
 qui uenisti redime p d iū  
 noli cūpnare me aū cāpī  
 Pur la lue William de Rottelbelle q i est sepule  
 iadis en bideaki de Eller p iouend et de compy ch  
 Feryug; valuetou auoieue D iet au Roy de glo  
 rie qe de lui aieyt pyre En tonour de q i deuote  
 ment d iet Pater noster et Aue











Α' Α' Σειρά IV



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*Shakespeare.*

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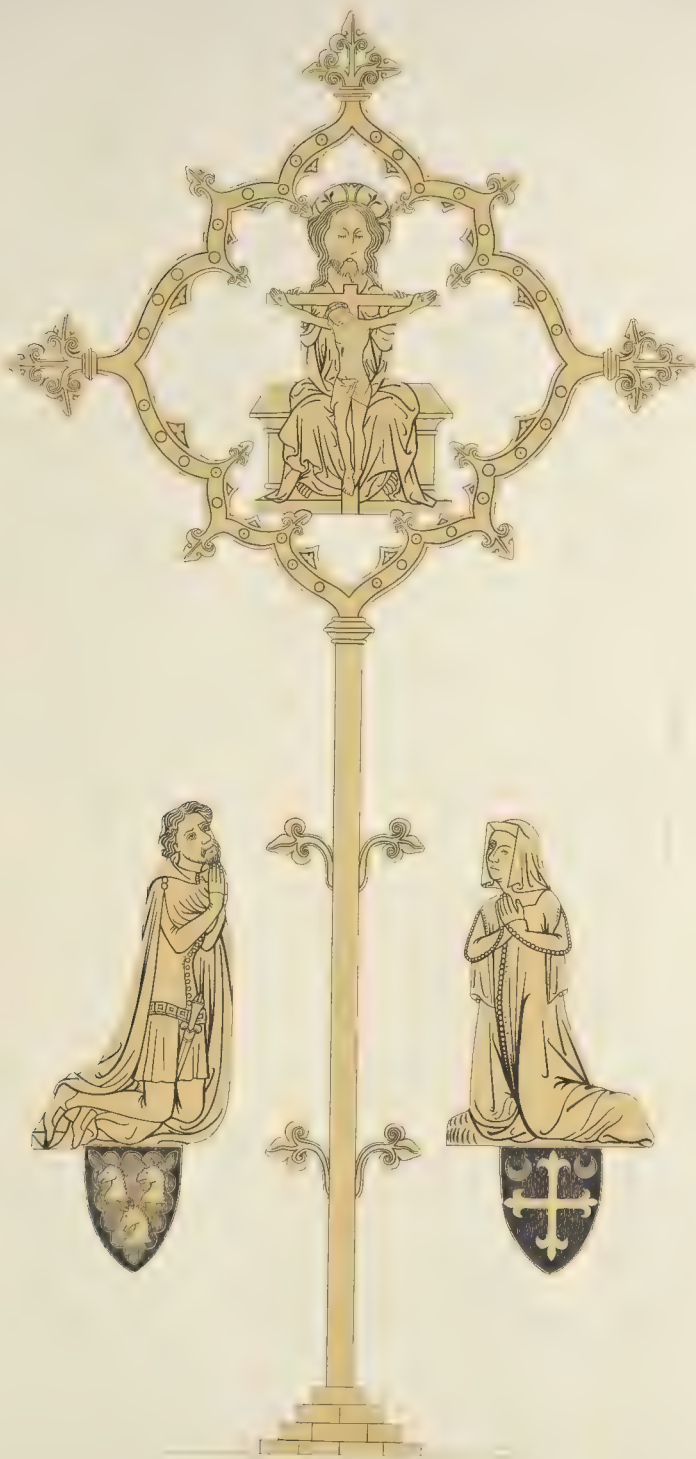
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Heute 14

In Eildersham Church, Cambridgeshire.







Henr n

Henr n





Off your charite pray for the soulds of Andred &  
 & vngar cyte & and salter of loundon and ellyn  
 hys wyff ou whoos soulys the shoure maye





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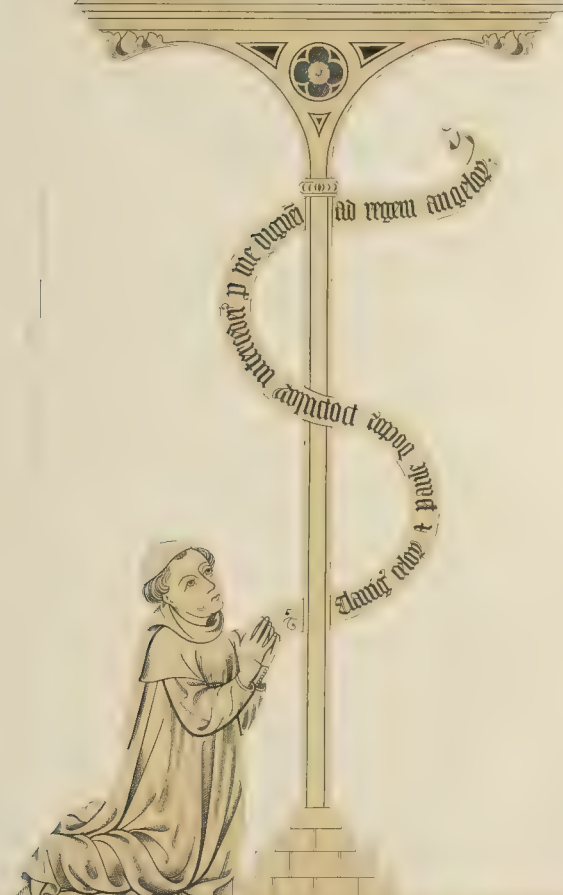
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hic uult magist Johes stete quodm Rector huius Sctie qui  
 obit vi die februarii Anno dñi m. ccc. v. Qui aut pparat ds. Amc.





Hic iacet Petrus filius Anni & Elizabethi uxoris eius filia dñi Willm. Walens militis & dñe Margarete  
 uxoris ei filie dñi Johis Seyndre militis quondam aialy & aialy filiorum & filiarum pñorū pñorū & Elizabethi pñorū dñi









¶ Anno ¶ dñi ¶ milmo ¶ cccc ¶ lxxxviii ¶ et ¶ pda ¶

¶ Anno ¶ dñi ¶ milmo ¶ cccc ¶ lxxxviii ¶ et ¶ pda ¶



¶ Anno ¶ dñi ¶ milmo ¶ cccc ¶ lxxxviii ¶ et ¶ pda ¶

¶ Anno ¶ dñi ¶ milmo ¶ cccc ¶ lxxxviii ¶ et ¶ pda ¶





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ultimo



suoristi

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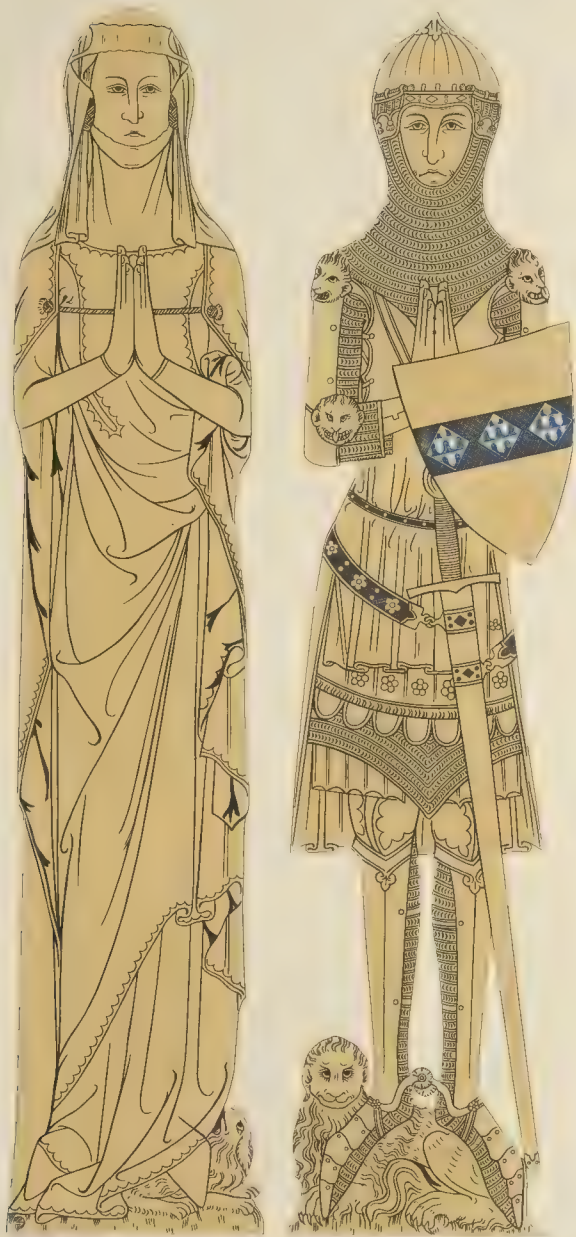




Amys q̄ passes p̄ch p̄ Joh Corp & Elhenore fille de son fils anep  
 Des dieux pur charite q̄ de lo almes aie Merce amen  
 Obyt in die s̄te georg Anno Obyt in die s̄ti Joh Ebāgeliste  
 Oū milhūo CCC lxxx. primo A<sup>o</sup> dū milhūo CCC lxx<sup>mo</sup>















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Henricus



Henric

Henric

Henric

Henric

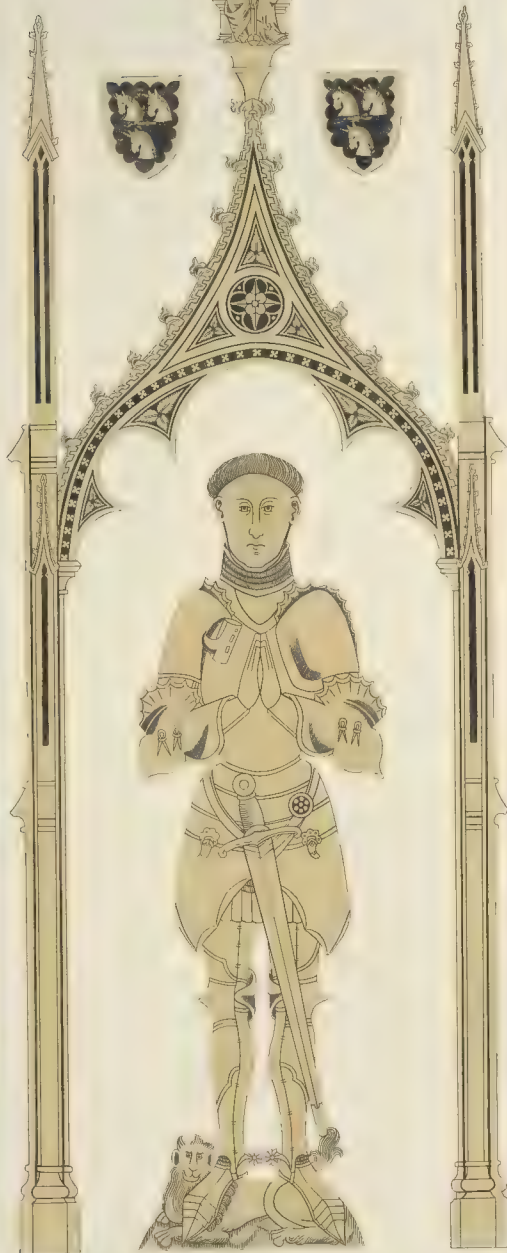
Henric

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Henric

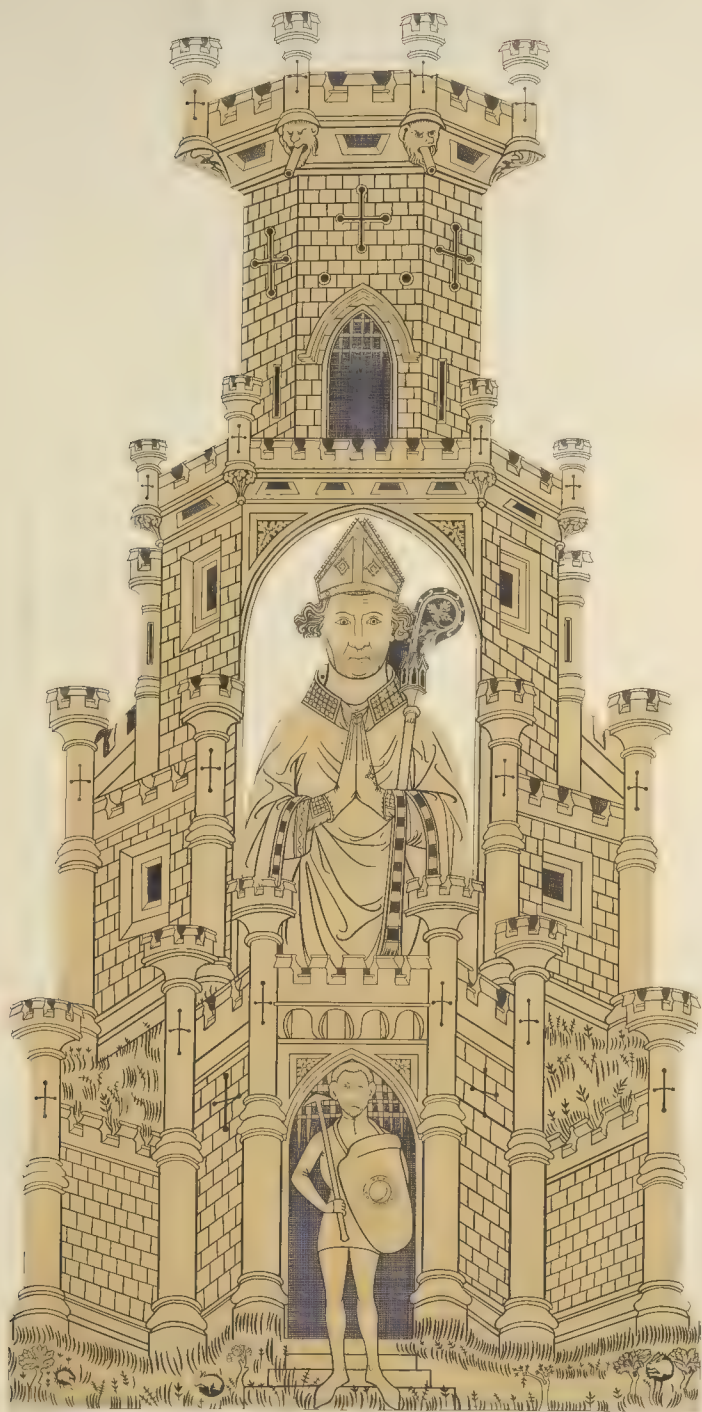
Henric

Henric













Edm. 15



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THIRTEENTH TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED  
BY  
J. G. AND L. A. B. WALLER.

PARTS I. TO X.

*Quis est autem, quem non movent clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas*

*Cicero—De Divinatione.*

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1842.

The following Errata on the Plates will be rectified upon completion of the Volume.

SIR JOHN D'AUBERNOUN; for "1306, 34<sup>th</sup> Edw. I." read, "1277, 5<sup>th</sup> Edw. I."

For "1360, A KNIGHT OF THE CHEYNE FAMILY," read, "1368, THOMAS CHEYNE, Esq."

For "SIR THOMAS CHEYNE," 1375, read, "WILLIAM CHEYNE."

The difficulty of ascertaining names and dates when not furnished by the monument, is known only to those who are familiar with researches of this nature. it is, in fact, next to impossible to avoid occasional error.

# A SERIES OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

## Sir John D'Aubernoun.

CIRCA A.D. 1277. 5<sup>o</sup>. Edward: I.

In woven mail all armed warily.

*Spenser.*



THE BRASS of Sir John D'Aubernoun is considered to be the earliest example of this kind of sepulchral monument now in existence. The name of Aubernoun was probably derived from a manor or village, situate on the river Aube, which runs through part of Picardy, Champagne, and Burgundy. We are in no condition to speak of the family before their connection with this country, but Roger D'Abernoun came over to England in the expedition of the Conqueror, probably in the train of the nobleman who subsequently obtained the title of Richard of Tonbridge, Earl of Clare. Sharing in the general division of territory amongst his Norman companions, Roger was, at the compilation of Domesday Book, settled in Surrey, under the Earl just alluded to, of whom he then held the manors of Molesham and Aldbury, respectively valued at 70*s.* and £9. He shortly afterwards became possessed of manors in Fetcham and Stoke, at which latter he fixed his residence, and gave it the distinctive appellation which it bears unchanged to this day.

The next of whom we find any account is Ingelram, probably the grandson of Roger; in 1131, 31<sup>o</sup> Hen. I. he had a writ of pardon from the King on payment of sixty-one shillings.<sup>a</sup> "Some difficulty is now experienced in continuing the descent; but four brothers, Ingelram, Richard, Walter, and William, who are mentioned many years afterwards, were perhaps the grandsons of Roger. In the reign of John the latter two were engaged in a law suit with Ralph de Clare, a minor, in respect of the third part of a Knight's fee at Lesham in Hampshire, claimed by the latter as his right after the death of one Hawysia de Gurnay, whose dowry it was, and by whom it had been granted to Ingelram.<sup>b</sup> In 1206, Richard was dead, and Walter was declared his heir:<sup>c</sup> this Walter bore arms against King John in the arduous struggle for Magna Charta, and had his lands in Hampshire seized by the King and granted to a stranger.<sup>d</sup> Ingelram had long been dead, leaving three sons; Roger, the eldest, married Atheline, daughter of Sir William Peverel,<sup>e</sup> and had a grant 2<sup>o</sup> John of lands at Duxworth and Chesterford, in the county of Cambridge;<sup>f</sup> in the succeeding year he paid twenty shillings to the King for scutage.<sup>g</sup> Ingelram, son and heir of this Roger, died in 1235, when the sheriff of Surrey was commanded by writ, dated 17th December, to take possession of his estates for the King.<sup>h</sup> Jordan D'Abernoun was his cousin and next heir, but he released to Gilbert the uncle of Ingelram, who in that year did fealty for the same to the King,<sup>i</sup> Richard Earl of Gloucester and Clare, who was Lord of the fee, being then under age. The same year he also paid forty marks for his relief of his lands, being four Knights' fees, and holden of the said Earl as of his honour of Clare.<sup>k</sup> Gilbert died possessed hereof in the year following, when John de Gatesden paid a fine of one hundred and twenty marks for the custody of his lands, and the wardship and marriage of his heir.<sup>l</sup> The name of this heir was JOHN, the first of the family so called, who died previous to 7<sup>o</sup> Edward I. 1279, in which year John his son, upon being summoned to answer a writ of *quo warranto* respecting his right of free warren, &c. in the county of Surrey, produced a grant of 37<sup>o</sup> Henry III. made to his father.<sup>m</sup> This second John died in 1327,<sup>n</sup> leaving a son and heir of the same name, who was also required to give proofs of his manorial rights in 1331, when his claim was admitted by virtue of the grant to his grandfather.<sup>o</sup> William, his son and heir, succeeded, and died in 1358, without male issue, whereupon the representation of the family became vested in the female line.

The chancel of Stoke Dabernon Church contains three gravestones within the altar rails, and as they happen to commemorate the only three members of the family who bore the christian name of John, the task of identifying is greatly facilitated: that on the south side is inlaid with the Brass now under consideration, and the legend encircling the slab in Longobardic characters,

✠ 8IRE : IOHAN : DAVBERNOVN : CHIVALTER : LIST : ICY :  
DCV : DE : 8A : ALDE : EYT : DERCY.

leaves no doubt of its representing Sir John D'Aubernoun the first of the name. The centre stone bears

<sup>a</sup> Mag. Rot. Pip.

<sup>b</sup> Abbrev. Plac. 11 Joh.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. 7 and 8 Joh.

<sup>d</sup> Rot. Lit. Claus. 17 Joh.

<sup>e</sup> Manning and Bray, II. p. 721.

<sup>f</sup> Rot. Chart.

<sup>g</sup> Rot. Canc. 3 Joh.

<sup>h</sup> Rot. Fin. 19 Hen. III.

<sup>i</sup> Excerpt. Rot. Fin. ib.

<sup>k</sup> Rot. Pip. ib.

<sup>l</sup> Rot. Pip. 20 Hen. III. Testa de Nevill.

<sup>m</sup> Plac. Quo War. 7<sup>o</sup> Edw. I.

<sup>n</sup> Esc. 1 Edw. III.

<sup>o</sup> Plac. Quo War. 4 Edw. III.

<sup>p</sup> Esc. 32 Edw. III.



another Brass in the military costume of Edward the Second's reign, and must be referred to Sir John, son of the above;<sup>a</sup> whilst the third stone has merely an inscription and a coat of arms, the bearing upon which proves it to commemorate the last of the same name.

It has been already observed that our Sir John D'Aubernoun, at the death of his father Gilbert in 1236, was a minor in the custody of John de Gatesden; his exact age at this time is not ascertained, but he was not far short of attaining his majority, since he had a daughter, Alice, who only fourteen years after the above period, paid a fine of two marks to the King for a writ of attain.<sup>b</sup>

The christian name of his wife was Aveline or Alyne: she was descended from a family of consequence in the midland part of England, and brought to her husband considerable property in the counties of Leicester<sup>c</sup> and Derby.<sup>d</sup> In 1253, Sir John D'Aubernoun obtained a royal grant of free warren or right of chase in all his demesne lands in the manors of Stoke D'Abernon, Fetcham, Aldbury, and Hedlegh, in the county of Surrey, Pabenharn in Bedfordshire, and Teyngton in Devon.<sup>e</sup> Other manorial privileges had been attached to the family estates from time immemorial, such as view of frank pledge, and the correction of the assise of bread and ale.

About the year 1264 he served the office of Sheriff for the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and as at this time the war between Henry III. and his barons was at its height, the responsibility of his situation was more than usually onerous. In what way he was affected during these great civil commotions there is no means of ascertaining, nor is it certain whether he held his office by royal appointment, or that of Simon de Montfort, whose power had now reached its zenith; the Provisions of Oxford, established seven years before, had ordained that the sheriffs should be annually elected by the freeholders in each county, but these directions were disregarded at pleasure, even by those who had been foremost in their enactment, and when the Leicester faction had obtained an authority little short of the crown, they appointed their own creatures sheriffs, took possession of the royal castles and fortresses, and even named all the officers of the King's household.<sup>f</sup> It would be interesting to ascertain the part taken by Sir John D'Aubernoun, when, as sheriff of the county, he could scarcely have remained an indifferent spectator of the battle of Lewes, fought on the 14th of May 1264, which completed the triumph of the ambitious Leicester, and the degradation of the unfortunate Henry.

It followed as a natural consequence of the disturbed state of the nation, that the internal government of the country was utterly neglected, and a suit that was instituted against Sir John D'Aubernoun in 49th Henry III. 1265, is strikingly illustrative of the universal disorder. It appears from the evidence taken on the occasion, that one William Hod, a merchant of Boffet in Normandy, had shipped to Portsmouth ten hogsheds of woad, which were immediately seized by certain robbers and carried off to Guildford, whither Hod followed in pursuit, regained possession of his property, and lodged it for safe custody in the castle there; but the woad had no sooner been thus placed in secure wardship, when a certain Nicholas Picard, William the Vintner (Vinet, *pro* vinetarius) of Kingston, and others unknown, came from Normandy and demanded the instant delivery of the woad for the use of a third party, who now appear for the first time, viz. Stephen Bukerel and others. On receiving a refusal to their request, they threatened to return with three hundred armed horsemen, and destroy the whole town by fire, and on the morrow, two hundred actually did come as if with the intention of executing their threat. In this serious state of affairs, one Nicholas, who is called the clerk of Sir John D'Aubernoun, in fact his undersheriff, became alarmed, not more for the danger which menaced the town, than because he himself had possessions, and what was dearer, a wife and children residing a few miles off at Ditton; he therefore at once delivered up the property to its lawless demandants, without requiring them to proceed *vi et armis*. Sir John D'Aubernoun was of course liable for the acts of his undersheriff, and a verdict was returned against him for 120 marks, the value of the woad.<sup>g</sup>

It is difficult clearly to understand the nature of this outrage, and there seems little doubt that it was rather a question of contested right to the property than a common robbery, but the Stephen Bukerel mentioned in the pleadings was charged three years afterwards with having pillaged the houses of one John Renger, in Enfield, Edmonton, Mimms and Stepney. The most singular feature of the case is, that so large a body of men should be allowed to assemble, and openly to threaten the destruction of a considerable county town and the seizure of a fortified castle, unless certain illegal demands were complied with. It might have been expected that Sir John D'Aubernoun, whose residence at Stoke was but a few miles from Guildford, would, in the day that elapsed, have been able to raise an adequate *posse comitatus* to meet the emergency; but there is, unfortunately, too much evidence to shew that similar outrages were far from uncommon, both before and after the period at which the above transaction took place. The Chronicle of Dunstable says, that men were never secure in their houses, and that whole villages were often plundered by bands of robbers, even when no civil wars prevailed in the kingdom; and in 1249, some years before the insurrection of the barons, two merchants of Brabant came to the King at Winchester, and told him that they had been spoiled of all their goods by certain robbers, whom they knew, because they saw their faces every day at his court; that like practices prevailed all over England, and travellers were continually exposed to the danger of being robbed, bound, wounded, and murdered; that these crimes escaped with impunity, because the ministers of justice themselves were in a confederacy with the robbers, and that they, for their part, instead of bringing matters to a fruitless trial by law, were willing, though merchants, to decide their cause with the robbers by arms and a duel.

There is little more to be said respecting Sir John D'Aubernoun; he again served the office of sheriff about the year 1266, and appointed one Walter Drū to pass the accounts of his shrievalty at the Exchequer.<sup>h</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Engraved in Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

<sup>d</sup> Rot. Fin. 55<sup>th</sup> Hen. III.

<sup>e</sup> Cal. Rot. Chart.

<sup>f</sup> Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 280.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Fin. 34<sup>th</sup> Hen. III.

<sup>c</sup> Rot. Fin. 38<sup>th</sup> Hen. III.

<sup>e</sup> Hume, Chap. XII.

<sup>g</sup> Abbrev. Plac. 49 Hen. III.

After this time he is not publicly mentioned; the exact date of his death is unknown, but it most probably took place in 1277, as in the year following his son was distrained to receive knighthood by virtue of holding lands in the county of Surrey.<sup>a</sup>

Of the extent of his property there appears to be no official record, but the following statement probably includes the whole. In Surrey, he held the manors of Stoke D'Abernon, Aldbury, Fetcham (with the advowson of the church), Hedley, and Letherhead, as of the honour of Clare. In Bedfordshire, he held lands at Pabenham, as of the honour of Pembroke, with the right of fishing for a certain distance in the river Ouse; the number of his tenants here was thirty-one: he had a similar number on his manor of Duxford<sup>b</sup> in Cambridgeshire, and part of Chesterford in the same county was his also. In Devonshire, he held the manor of Teignton Drew, with the advowson of the church; and he had estates in right of his wife, in the counties of Derby and Leicester, which we are unable to particularize.

The Brass of Sir John D'Aubernoun is the only example of the time of Edward I. that is not cross-legged; and if this attitude were assumed only for such as had served in the Holy Land, or were under a vow to do so, it follows that Sir John never devoted himself to that cause. He is entirely enveloped in a suit of interlaced chain mail; the body is covered by a hauberk with sleeves, a hood or coif de mailles is drawn over the head, and chausses protect the legs and feet; at the knees are genouillères of plate ornamented with roses, and the spurs are of the plain pryck form. Over all is worn a loose surcoat with a fringed border; it is confined at the waist by a plaited cord, below which it opens in front and falls on either side in ample folds. An enriched guige passing over the right shoulder supports on the opposite side a heater shield, emblazoned with armorial bearings; the ornament on the guige consists alternately of a rose and the cross called the "fylot."<sup>c</sup> A broad belt, slightly ornamented, suspends the sword, the pommel of which is curiously worked, with a cross in the centre; the scabbard is plain. A lance passes under the right arm, the shaft resting on the ground; immediately below the head is affixed a pennon charged with the arms of its owner. The feet rest on a lion couchant, who holds the bottom of the lance between his paws, and grasps the staff with his teeth: the manner in which this is represented is extremely natural.

Sir John D'Aubernoun bore, Azure, a chevron Or: the azure colour is represented by a clear blue enamel still perfect; each piece was fixed separately into a thin plate of copper, before being inserted in its place on the Brass. At the head of the stone were originally two small shields of which one only remains: the inscription is engraved on the slab in Longobardic capitals, and, a part of the stone being worn, a few letters are scarcely discernible; the indents were filled with letters of brass, which are now seldom found remaining.<sup>d</sup>

Considered as a work of art, it will be found that the figure is ill-proportioned, but the arrangement of the drapery judiciously contrived; whilst, as a production of the burin, this Brass is not excelled by any posterior example: each link of the mail is distinctly represented, and the mere work of graving up so large a surface, must have cost many weeks of patient labour: it is much to be regretted that so interesting a monument is in a great measure concealed by the rails of the communion table, especially as a trifling alteration would lay open to view the first example that can now be referred to of this imperishable and valuable class of monumental records.

The engraving at the side is taken from a Brass, of which a printed impression is now in the possession of Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick at Goodrich Court, but whether the original still exists has not been ascertained: it represents the demi-figure of a Knight in chain mail, and clearly belongs to the reign of Edward I. although of a later date than the figure of Sir John D'Aubernoun. The head rests on two cushions: the hands, which appear to be holding a heart, are protected by gloves formed of overlapping pieces resembling scales: to the shoulders are affixed ailettes or little wings, which were first introduced in the early part of this reign, and will be further illustrated in the succeeding article; they are generally charged with the armorial bearings of their owner, but in this example are quite plain, a circumstance which increases the difficulty of identifying the individual intended to be commemorated.



<sup>a</sup> Parl. Writs.

<sup>b</sup> This manor still goes by the name of Dabernouns, and is now in the possession of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge, having been purchased by them in the reign of Queen Elizabeth of John Brown, the representative of the family in the female line. Lysons' Camb. p. 183.

<sup>c</sup> Noticed at length in the account of "a Priest and a Frankelmin, 1370."

<sup>d</sup> An example, however, may still be seen in the chancel of Hornchurch, Essex.

## Sir Roger de Trumpington.

A.D. 1289. 17<sup>o</sup> Edward: I.

He shope the crosse on his right shoulder,  
Of the white clothe and the redde,  
And went him into the Holy Land,  
Wheras Christ was quicke and dead.

*Old Robin of Portingale.*

THE Village of Trumpington, two miles south of Cambridge, gave the surname to a family of some note from the 12th to the 15th century. William de Trumpeton was one of the grand assize in this county in the reign of Richard I.: little however can be said with certainty of the early members of the family until we come to Everard, the father of Sir Roger, the subject of the present notice. In the Rolls of the Hundred, the jurors present "that Everard de Trumpeton was accustomed to attend the county court and tourn of the Sheriff, but that ROGER HIS SON withdrew himself."<sup>a</sup> In the wars of the Barons during the reign of Henry III. Sir Roger seems to have faithfully adhered to the royal cause, and that he was a sufferer for his loyalty appears by an action he brought against one William de Rulbetot in the year 1269, for having at the instance of one of the Barons on the part of Simon de Montfort, by name Walter de Coleville, seized upon the manors of Trumpington and Girton immediately after the battle of Lewes. The record is curious, inasmuch as it illustrates the disturbed state of the country, at a time when the dominant party considered any outrage justifiable that was inflicted on its opponents. Rulbetot and his son acted together, carrying off whatever they could for the use of Walter de Coleville; they threshed the corn and sold it with several loads of hay to divers individuals, who are all enumerated, with the amount of corn and hay purchased. The result was, that the defendants suffered by default and were fined, the father 40s. and the son 6s.<sup>b</sup> It may be assumed from this document that Sir Roger was an adherent of the King, and in all probability in the fatal battle referred to; hence his absence from his estates and the spoliation of his property.

The civil war being terminated by the death of Leicester at Evesham, and the consequent ruin of his party, the warlike propensities of the people were directed to the aid of the Holy Land; and Prince Edward, eager for a share in the glory annexed to such service, entered into a compact with Louis IX. of France to attend him with a certain number of Knights, and to obey him on the pilgrimage as if he were one of the barons of his kingdom. Accordingly, in the year 1270 he assumed the cross, and among the names of those to whom letters of protection were granted for having taken a similar vow, occurs that of "ROGERUS DE TROMPYTON;" the letter is dated 26th June, and guarantees protection to the lands, property, and vassals of all those absent on the crusade.<sup>c</sup> The personal history of Sir Roger must now be sought for in the narrative of this crusade, the last of those insane expeditions which for upwards of two centuries had drained Europe of the flower of its chivalry. The Prince with his retinue arrived, after much suffering from bad weather, at Aiguesmorte, eighteen leagues west of Marseilles, on the 29th of September the same year; thence they sailed to Tunis, which the French king was besieging, but, that virtuous monarch having died previous to their arrival, his son Philip gave orders for retreat. The English crusaders, not discouraged by this event, continued their route to Palestine, where under their brave and illustrious commander they revived the glory of the English name, and Acre, so often the scene of British valour, was relieved from a besieging army.

On their return, in passing through Savoy, Edward with his knights was challenged to a tournament by the Count of Châlons, which had nearly terminated in bloodshed. Thomas of Walsingham thus relates the story. "The Earl wished to put to the test the soldiery of Edward, whose fame had now filled the whole world; and the chivalrous pilgrims, although wearied with their long journey, accepted the challenge. On the day appointed, the parties met and tried each others' prowess, but the Earl singled out Edward, and approaching him cast away his sword, and threw his arms around his neck, thinking to draw him from his horse, but he keeping himself inflexibly erect whilst the Earl was adhering to him, urged his horse with his spurs, drew him from his saddle, hanging on his neck, and shaking him off violently, cast him to the ground. The Burgundians were greatly enraged, and the game of war was soon changed into its reality, for they attacked the English knights, who, repelling force by force, broke the shock of their adversaries. In the meantime the Earl reviving, attacked the King a second time, but feeling his hand too heavy for him gave in, and by this timely concession prevented the effusion of blood. Thus victory was on the side of the crusaders, and both parties returned in peace into the city."

There can be little doubt but that Sir Roger bore his part in these events: and of his love for martial exercises, we may assure ourselves by the fact of his name occurring in a list of knights at a tournament at Windsor, in 1278, only a few years after his return from the Holy Land. In this curious document we have an account of his equipment for the occasion, which is strikingly illustrative of the effigies. His suit consisted of a tunic of arms, a pair of ailettes (*par alett*), two crests, a shield, a helmet of leather, gilt, and a sword of balon (*whalebone*), the entire charge for which, paid to Salvage the tailor, was 19s.<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Rot. Hund. 4<sup>o</sup> Edw. I.

<sup>c</sup> Rot. Pat. 54<sup>o</sup> Hen. III. Excerpt. Hist. p. 271.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Select. 54<sup>o</sup> Hen. III.

<sup>d</sup> Archæol. xvii. p. 299.



From this time we hear no more of him excepting as witness to a deed in 1285-6,<sup>a</sup> until his death, which took place in 1289, at which time he was possessed of the manors of Trumpington and Gretton (Girton) in Cambridgeshire; Mogerhanger in Bedfordshire; and Tudenham in Suffolk:<sup>b</sup> he is also said to have been lord of Bensie in Shropshire. Egidius or Giles was his son and heir, then twenty-two years of age, and did fealty to the King for his father's lands, William de Ferrars, Lord of the fee, having died under age in ward of the King. In 1294, when an army was assembled for the recovery of Gascony, which had fallen to the crown of France, he was excepted in the general summons of persons holding by military tenure or serjeancy,<sup>c</sup> and in the following year obtained a remission of the tenth charged upon his goods by virtue of the grant made by the laity in Parliament.<sup>d</sup> By writ dated the 24th of November 1297, he was summoned to perform military service in person in Flanders, where Philip King of France had commenced hostilities; the muster was appointed at Sandwich: a similar writ was issued on the 7th of December, and again on the 2nd of January following, the latter to muster at London. But it is very clear he did not proceed to join the King's army in Flanders, as only six days afterwards he was summoned to be ready to perform military service against the Scots, whose successes under the celebrated William Wallace induced the King to conclude a peace with Philip, and to hasten his return. On the 24th of May following, he received another like summons, York being fixed on as the place of rendezvous, and as the decisive battle of Falkirk was fought on the 23rd July following, he was doubtless a sharer in that fight and victory. On the 24th June 1301, he again received a similar summons from the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, to muster at Berwick-upon-Tweed. Thirteen years now elapse, and we hear nothing of him; but when Edward II. undertook his disastrous expedition into Scotland, he was summoned to Newcastle on the 15th of August: the writ was tested at Berwick on the 30th of June, five days after the terrible defeat sustained by the English army at Bannockburn. In 1322, he was returned by the sheriff of the county of Cambridge as being in prison, and therefore unable to attend the muster at Newcastle appointed for the 25th of July.<sup>e</sup> It appears that in this same year his son Roger, espousing the cause of Thomas Earl of Lancaster and the rebellious Barons, was taken prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, fought on the 16th March; his arms appear thus entered upon the roll of the battle: "Sire Rog<sup>e</sup> de Trūpeton dazur ij trompes dor croiselee dor j label dargent." His life was spared on payment of a fine of 200 marks, and giving security for his good behaviour in six bondsmen. The following year he and his father were summoned to attend the great Council at Westminster 30th May,<sup>f</sup> and on the 7th of January ensuing, the son was pardoned on condition of serving the King in his wars, and was therefore summoned to perform military service in Guienne, "properly mounted and apparelled." He died two years after, possessing only at the time of his death the manor of Mogerhanger: it is probable that, as his estates had been forfeited by his treason, they were not all restored to him.

The family continued to flourish till about the end of the 15th century, when it seems to have become extinct. In 1379, we hear of one Sir Nicholas de Trumpington, who with Sir John Arundale was drowned after having violated a nunnery near Portsmouth.<sup>g</sup> There was also a branch of this family seated at Tey-Magna in Essex as early as the reign of Hen. III. In 13<sup>o</sup> Edward I. Robert de Trumpington held half a carucate of land in Tey-Magna by the service of finding for our Lord the King a horse and hempen sack, and a bottle to carry drink, in the King's army in Wales, for forty days, at his own cost.<sup>h</sup>

The effigies is inlaid on the upper slab of an altar tomb in Trumpington Church, occupying the space between one of the arches of the north aisle, and is surmounted by an elegant stone canopy: the inscription was engraved on a fillet of brass round the edge of the slab, but has long since been removed. The figure is represented in attitude of repose, the hands conjoined over the breast, and the legs crossed; at the feet is a hound biting the edge of the sword. The head rests upon a helm which is large and conical, having at its apex a staple for affixing either a feather or the lady's scarf, called the "kerchief of plesaunce:" the helm itself is attached by a chain to a narrow cord round the waist. The costume accords generally with the previous example of Sir John D'Aubernoun about twelve years earlier, but is remarkable for the entire absence of ornament: we see however an addition to the defensive armour in the ailettes, or little wings, which were tied at the back of the shoulder to protect the neck; they were probably of steel, and appear to be edged with fringe. The shield is large and of the heater shape, but concave to the body, which well adapted it for protecting the person.

The armorial bearings of this family, which may still be seen beautifully emblazoned in the church windows, were, Azure, crusuly and two trumpets or: these arms appear on the shield, and are repeated on the sword and ailettes, with the addition of a label of five points.

It may be necessary to offer a few remarks in support of the identity of the individual. A general tradition has assigned it to a Sir Roger, and there is no ground for disputing its truth, and that it belongs to the first of that name; for although the arms on the figure bear the label and therefore accord with those entered on the Boroughbridge Roll to Sir Roger, the last of the name, yet the period of his death is too late to agree with the costume or the execution of the effigies; moreover it does not appear that he died possessed of his ancestors' estate at Trumpington, and was therefore unlikely to have been buried there: as regards the label, it might be borne equally by the grandfather and grandson, both being eldest sons.

It is evident at a glance that this Brass was never finished; how it came to be left in an incomplete state must now remain matter for conjecture: it was clearly intended that the heraldic portion should be inlaid with the appropriate colour, and a small portion of the shield was chiseled away for that purpose. The figure is well proportioned, and the engraving bold and effective; but it is not equal in execution to the earlier monument of Sir John D'Aubernoun, and still less to that of Sir Robert de Bures, which forms the subject of the succeeding article.

<sup>a</sup> Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, p. 307.<sup>b</sup> Esc. 17<sup>o</sup> Edw. I.<sup>c</sup> Parl. Writs, 22<sup>o</sup> Edw. I.<sup>d</sup> Ibid.<sup>e</sup> Ibid. 15<sup>o</sup> Edw. II.<sup>f</sup> Ibid. 17<sup>o</sup> Edw. II.<sup>g</sup> Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege.<sup>h</sup> Blount's Tenures.

## Sir Robert de Bures.

A.D. 1302. 30° Edward I.

Therefore, friends,  
As far as to the Sepulchre of Christ,  
Whose soldier now, under whose blessed Cross  
We are impressed and engaged to fight.

*Shakespeare.*

OF all the monuments of this description, and belonging to this period, the present is unquestionably the finest; the figure is better drawn and in better proportion, and the whole is executed with the utmost care. It is inlaid on a grey slab in a chapel adjoining the north aisle of Acton church, Suffolk; the inscription was on the verge in Longobardic characters of brass let into the stone; the metal is entirely gone, and even the matrices in which it was inserted worn out, excepting only a few letters, which happily preserve the name, and give a clue to the character of the whole legend. It probably ran thus, those letters which can still be decyphered being given in brackets:

\* SIRC: ROBE[RT: DE: BVRES]: GIST: ICI: DEV: DE: SA: ALME: EYT: MERCY:  
KIKE: PVR: LALME: P[RIER]A: QVARA[V]NTE: IOVRS: DE: PA[R]DVN: AVERA.

Two shields of arms are lost; with that exception, the Brass is in a fine state of preservation.

The name of Bures is derived from an ancient town on the borders of Essex and Suffolk, but in the latter county, and only a few miles distant from Acton, whence the present memorial is taken. The family were early settled in Essex, for in the 7° John, one Henry de Bures did homage to William de Franchetre for lands in the parish of Rochford;<sup>a</sup> and in the Close Rolls, 1° Hen. III. is a mandate directed to the Sheriff of the county to give seisin, or possession, "to Robert de Bures, of such lands as he was possessed of in the beginning of the war," that of the Barons in the struggle for Magna Charta. This Robert was doubtless the father of the one now under consideration; but we seek in vain for positive authority or information concerning the early members of the family. The records of the life of Sir Robert de Bures are very scanty; the earliest notice of him occurs in the Parliamentary writs 15° Edw. I. wherein he is summoned as the Bailiff of Queen Eleanor to march in person against Res, the son of Meredith, a Welsh chieftain, accompanied by an hundred men, powerful in arms, from his balliwick of Maillor Scisnek, in Flintshire. His name does not again occur in the writs of military summons, but that he attended the several warlike expeditions of this stirring reign is evident from the Wardrobe Accounts; in that of the 25th of Edward I. he is mentioned as with the army then returning from the brilliant and successful campaign against the Scots, in which John Baliol their king was made prisoner, and the nation reduced to the English yoke: he received thirty-two shillings for the wages of himself and two servants for the space of eight days, viz. from the 12th to the 19th of November.<sup>b</sup> In 1300, the year noted for the famous siege of Caerlaverock, his name occurs among the knights of the household as receiving his fee of a winter and summer garment:<sup>c</sup> he was no doubt one of those who took part in that exploit. A similar entry is made in the account of the succeeding year,<sup>d</sup> after which there is no certain information respecting him. In 23° Edward I. the custody of the forest of Canok, in Staffordshire, was committed to one Robert de Bures,<sup>e</sup> but it is not easy to identify him as the same individual. By an Escheat 30° Edward I. we find the name of his wife to have been Alice, and that he held manors in the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Gloucester.

Gough has erroneously ascribed this monument to Robert the son of Andrew de Bures, who died in 1360; the editor of Cotman corrects him, and places it to Robert who married Hillaria, the daughter of Sir John Fernor, and who died in 1332: neither of these dates agree with the character of the figure, are grounded upon no authority, and may therefore be safely rejected for one more in unison with the costume of the time.

The figure is represented cross-legged, and with a lion at his feet, but we are not able in this instance to show that Sir Robert ever served under the banner of the Cross; he might however have taken the vow, and have died without fulfilling it.<sup>f</sup>

In costume, the difference from the preceding figures is not very material; the details are however more elaborate, and the drapery disposed with a greater degree of elegance. The shield is shaped like that of Sir Roger de Trumpington, and is emblazoned with the arms of Bures, viz. Ermine, on a chief indented sable two lioncels or. Breeches of gamboised or stitched work (*cuisseaux gamboises*) appear beneath the skirt of the hawberk, passing over the knee and under the richly engraved kneepates; the surface, usually of silk or other costly material, is beautifully embroidered with the fleur-de-lis, and an ornament resembling in shape the Greek lyre, disposed alternately in lozenges formed by the reticulation of silken cords.

<sup>a</sup> Abbrev. Placit.

<sup>b</sup> Addit. MSS. No. 7965, Brit. Mus.

<sup>c</sup> Liber Quotidianus Gardrobes, 28° Edw. I.

<sup>d</sup> Addit. MSS. No. 7966.

<sup>e</sup> Abbrev. Rot. Scacc.

<sup>f</sup> That this posture denotes the Crusader has long been the received opinion, and may still be retained with propriety until a better theory is advanced. For if, as is observed by Mr. Bloxam, (*Vide Glimpses*, &c. p. 187.) the posture might be adopted to give greater elegance to the folds of the surcoat, a fanciful idea, and not proved by examples, how can that opinion hold after the discontinuance of that garment, and the use of others so much shorter as to be independent of the motion of the limbs? It is no argument that the attitude is found so long after the last Crusade, as it is well known that the mania was not quite extinct, nor the practice of taking the vow for such service discontinued, for several succeeding generations.

In Northolt church, Middlesex, is a Brass representing a kneeling figure in the Academical gown; above the head the arms of Bures, surmounted by a crest, viz. a wyvern with wings displayed and tail nowed. It commemorates Issaa Bures, formerly vicar, who died 1610.



## Sir Robert de Septvans.

A.D. 1306. 34<sup>th</sup> Edward: I.

*Dissipabo inimicos Regis mei ut paleam.*

*Motto of the Family.*

INLAID on a grey slab in the centre of the chancel of Chartham church, Kent, is the monument of Sir Robert de Septvans, which forms the concluding illustration to the military Brasses of this reign. The inscription, nearly effaced, is in Longobardic characters, sculptured on the verge of the stone, but there yet remains sufficient to read as follows: "LE FILS SIRE ROBERT DE SETVANS." By this we learn that he was the son of a Sir Robert; and, taking the costume and the execution of the effigies as a guide, it may with safety be assigned to Sir Robert, the third of that name, who died about the year 1306.

The name Sept-vans, or Seven-vans, is derived from the ancient cognisance of the family, though it would seem that their coat of arms bore but three: in an ancient roll the arms are thus given: "Sir' robt de sevens dazur e iij vans dor."<sup>a</sup>

The fan was an ancient instrument used for winnowing corn, and is mentioned in the New Testament, where Christ is prefigured as coming with his "fan in his hand," to purge his floor from the chaff;<sup>b</sup> Shakspeare thus makes use of it in a similar figure:

Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan  
Puffing at all, winnows the light away.<sup>c</sup>

and the motto of the family, alluding to the same subject, says, "The enemies of my king will I disperse like chaff." The form and character of the fan is very clearly represented on the Brass, and appears to have been of wicker-work.

The earliest mention of this family is of Robert de Septvans, who was with Richard I. at the siege of Acre; he died in 1249, when his son Robert, then forty years of age, paid 100*s.* for his relief;<sup>d</sup> he lived but four years after, was twice married, and left by his second wife Isabella, who survived him, a son and heir, ROBERT, then but three years of age, and the subject of the present notice; Reginald de Cobeham paid twenty marks of gold to the king for his wardship.<sup>e</sup> The first account of him in active life occurs in the 5<sup>th</sup> Edward I. when that monarch undertook his expedition against Llewellyn Prince of Wales, which terminated in the subjugation of the Welsh nation. In this war he performed military service for the tenure of his manor of Aldington,<sup>f</sup> and five years afterwards was summoned to perform similar service against the same people, which he fulfilled by two "servientes," he himself doing service for John le Mareschall: the muster was appointed at Rhuddlan, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of August.<sup>g</sup> In 1284 he was returned as knight of the shire for his native county to the Parliament at Westminster;<sup>h</sup> and on 8th Sept. 1296, was summoned to appear with horses and arms at a military council at Rochester before Edward the king's son and Lieutenant of England;<sup>i</sup> the king being at this time absent in an attempt to recover Guienne. In May the following year, he was again summoned from the county of Kent to perform military service against the Scots,<sup>j</sup> who had revolted, and successfully opposed the English army under the Earl of Warrenne: he must therefore have taken part in the victory of Falkirk, which occurred in the July following, and probably was with the army during the remainder of the campaign. In 1300, he was with the rest of the chivalry of England at the famous siege of Caerlaverock, where Philipot says he was knighted on the field for his good service,<sup>k</sup> but it is more than probable he had long received this honour. In 1302, he was once more returned to Parliament, and allowed his expenses for his attendance. He died four years afterwards, being then fifty-seven years of age, and was possessed of the manor of Aldington by the service of warding the castle of Rochester, estates at Milton, thence called Milton Septvans, and at Tunbridge, in Kent, also the manor of Morhale, in Sussex.<sup>l</sup> He left a son William, who succeeded to his estates, was several times Sheriff of the county, and died about 1325; to him Gough and Hasted have ascribed this monument, but without the slightest authority. The family continued to flourish until the 17th century, and many of their monuments still remain at Ash by Sandwich.

Like the two preceding examples, the figure is cross-legged; but it differs from them in having the head and hands uncovered; the coif de mailles is thrown back and lies on the breast and shoulders, and the termination of the sleeves of the hawberk are slipped off and hang from the wrists: in this instance also the surcoat is emblazoned with the heraldic charge of the family, and it is worthy of remark, that there are *seven* fans displayed on the figure, reckoning the two on the ailettes. Beneath the hawberk appears the quilted garment, called the haketon, and a similar material passes over the knee, forming a pad for the genouillères, which differ from the previous figures in being shaped somewhat like the elbow-pieces of a later period; the edges are escalloped. The sword belt is highly ornamented, as also the scabbard, and the spurs are of the pryck kind, but smaller than in the foregoing instances. A portion of the figure of the lion at his feet, the left foot, and two coats of arms at the head, are the chief mutilations the monument has sustained. The execution of this Brass is not so careful as usual, the plates are less skilfully joined together, and the mail seems to be unfinished, a small portion at the ankle of the right foot being more elaborate than the rest; but on the whole, it is well designed, and a very useful memorial of the military costume at the close of the reign of Edward I.

<sup>a</sup> Lansd. MSS. 855. Brit. Mus.

<sup>d</sup> Excerpt. Rot. Fin. 33<sup>rd</sup> Hen. III.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid.

<sup>b</sup> Matt. iii. 12.

<sup>e</sup> Excerpt. Rot. Fin. 37<sup>th</sup> Hen. III.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid.

<sup>c</sup> Troilus and Cressida, Act I. Sc. iii.

<sup>f</sup> Parl. Writs.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid.

<sup>i</sup> Villare Cantianum.

<sup>l</sup> Esch. 34<sup>th</sup> Ldw. I.

## William de Grenfeld, Archbishop of York.

A.D. 1315. 9<sup>o</sup> Edward: II.

Vos quos mundus cecit, quos sacerdotalis  
decoravit dignitas, quos pontificalis  
sublimavit infula cure pastoralis,  
reddidit vos immemores hujus curialis.

*Walter Mapes.*

IN a corner of what was once the chapel of St. Nicholas, in the north transept of York Minster, the tomb of Archbishop Grenfeld, contemporary with the sacred structure itself, has been preserved to the present day, both from the fanatic rage of the 17th century, and the, perhaps, less destructive ravages of fire in our own immediate times. When Dodsworth (that indefatigable collector, whom Drake, in an excess of enthusiasm, declared to have been sent by Providence to save what was valuable from the hands of the spoiler,) drew up his list of inscriptions in the year 1612, upwards of one hundred and twenty Brasses seem to have decorated the pavement of this cathedral; of these, one only, and that of an insignificant character, dated 1586, now remains to gratify the curiosity of the antiquary. Grenfeld's monument had apparently lost its inscription before Dodsworth's time, since he omits to notice it. The figure lies on the upper slab of a beautiful altar-tomb, surmounted by a pyramidal canopy, with crockets and finial, enclosing a pointed arch of elegant design; the dado consists of a series of niches much mutilated, and the Brass itself is now but a wreck of its pristine beauty; when perfect, the effigies stood under a canopied niche, supported by shafts filled with saints; these, the more ornamental parts of the work, probably disappeared during the partial spoliation immediately following the Reformation, but the injury to the figure of the Archbishop only took place after the destruction of the choir in 1829, when some workmen employed in the church are supposed to have stolen the lost parts for the sake of the metal.

Grenfeld was born about the middle of the 13th century; he was the son of Sir Theobald Grenfeld, of Stow, in the county of Cornwall, being descended from the family of that name whose ancestor, Richard de Greenville (for the name is variously spelt), belonged to a branch of the ducal house of Normandy, and came over to England in the train of the Conqueror, to whom he was related.

Being destined for the church, family influence procured him easy access to the court of Edward I. where his probity, learning, and eloquence soon obtained him the highest dignities in church and state, and the personal esteem of his sovereign, by whom he was frequently employed on foreign embassies, and other missions of trust and delicacy. In the year 1290, he was sent to Rome to consult with the Pope as to the raising of a subsidy for an expedition to the Holy Land;<sup>a</sup> at this period he was not possessed of any ecclesiastical dignity, being merely styled, Master William de Grenefeld, professor of civil law: on his return however, he was made a canon of York, also clerk and councillor to the king, in which capacity, in October of the same year, he made a solemn protestation in the king's name, and before a papal notary, that the subsidy about to be levied was strictly required for the crusade, and for no other purpose.<sup>b</sup>

In the year following, he was dispatched to Tarragona as one of the ambassadors of Edward I. to assist at the treaty about to be concluded between the kings of Arragon and Sicily, those monarchs having agreed to abide the arbitration of the English king.<sup>c</sup> In 1292, he was present at the convention assembled at Norham Castle, to determine who was the lawful successor to the crown of Scotland, then vacant by the death of the Lady Margaret, daughter of Eric, King of Norway. The advantage which Edward took of this opportunity to declare his right to the Scottish throne, is matter of history, and it is only necessary to remark, that this celebrated convention, after a duration of five weeks, proclaimed the English king superior lord of the kingdom of Scotland. Grenfeld subsequently assisted to administer the oaths of fealty to the Scottish nobility, a ceremony that was performed in a deserted church of the Friars Preachers, at Berwick-upon-Tweed.<sup>d</sup>

In 1295, he was summoned amongst the justices and others of the king's council, to a parliament to be holden at Westminster,<sup>e</sup> but his diplomatic services were again called into requisition soon after, and he was deputed in 1296, to meet two cardinals at Cambrai, for the purpose of concluding a truce between England and France.<sup>f</sup> In the year ensuing, he was again summoned to attend a parliament convened at London before Edward the king's son, and on this occasion he acted as a mediator between the king and the turbulent Earls of Hereford and Norfolk.<sup>g</sup>

From this time he appears to have been regularly summoned to parliament, and the privy council. Having been made Dean of Chichester in 1300, he was sent to France in the summer of that year on special business; he was absent from England forty-one days, and on his return received twenty pounds towards his expenses, which amounted to £26. 11s. 4d. for the passage of himself and suite, with their horses and harness, customs duties at the port of embarkation, bread, wine, ale, fish, flesh, oats, hay, and other necessities.<sup>h</sup>

In 1301, Grenfeld gave his attendance at the Parliament held at Lincoln the beginning of the year;<sup>i</sup> and in 1302, he was made Chancellor of England "on Sunday the morrow after St. Michael the Archangell;" he received the great seal in December following, but in the mean time he was at Amiens concluding a treaty of peace between England and France.<sup>k</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Fed. I. 726.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 741.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. p. 744.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. p. 767.

<sup>e</sup> Parl. Writs, 29<sup>o</sup> Edw. I.

<sup>f</sup> Fed. I. p. 834.

<sup>g</sup> Parl. Writs, 25<sup>o</sup> Edw. I.

<sup>h</sup> Wardrobe Account, 28<sup>o</sup> Edw. I. p. 90.

<sup>i</sup> Parl. Writs, 29 Edw. I.

<sup>k</sup> Fed. I. p. 940.

Upon the death of Thomas de Corbridge, Archbishop of York, Grenfeld was unanimously chosen by the Chapter as his successor to that see on Christmas-day 1304,<sup>a</sup> whereupon it became necessary to go to Rome for consecration, and for this purpose he left England on the 31st December, the great seal being held in his absence by William de Hamelton, Dean of his cathedral.<sup>b</sup> Although fortified with a letter from his sovereign, speaking in high terms of his experience, judgment, and learning, the venality of the papal court kept Grenfeld in fruitless attendance for two years, nor could he accomplish the object of his journey until he had expended nearly ten thousand marks in fees and bribes; being at length confirmed and consecrated at Lyons by Clement V. he returned to England, when he reimbursed himself in a manner characteristic of the age, by two levies upon the clergy of his province, called a benevolence and an aid, the annual revenues of the see at this period being stated to amount to £3,145. 13s. 8d.

Edward I. being at this time engaged in the wars in Scotland, Grenfeld, immediately on his return from abroad, was appointed Custos of the kingdom, jointly with Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry and Lord Treasurer.<sup>c</sup>

In 1307, we find him involved in a dispute with Bonifacius de Saluciis respecting the jurisdiction of the chapel of Tykhill, and he appointed Master William de Pykering his attorney to prosecute his plea before the Parliament then assembled at Carlisle;<sup>d</sup> but the death of Edward, which occurred on the 7th July in this year, at once put an end to the deliberations of that assembly. On the meeting of the new Parliament under Edward II. Grenfeld attended in his place, and an aid having been granted by the clergy, he was requested to appoint collectors thereof in his diocese:<sup>e</sup> he also received instructions, in common with the whole body of the clergy, to pray for the good estate of the King and kingdom, and to celebrate the exequies of the late monarch: these offices performed, he was summoned to Westminster to officiate at the coronation.<sup>f</sup>

In the summer of the year 1308, our Archbishop was directed to send his military service against the Scots; the muster was appointed at Carlisle, on the 22nd of August, to march against Robert Bruce and his companions in arms.<sup>g</sup> At this time he was also appointed by papal bull one of the Inquisitors to inquire into the conduct of the Knights Templars,<sup>h</sup> the persecution of which order was now taking place throughout Europe, at the instigation of Philip the Fair, King of France, and Pope Clement V. In Grenfeld, however, the Templars found a stern and uncompromising champion, who never failed to plead their cause with zeal and ability. In 1309, when they were ordered for examination to York, Lincoln, and London, the Archbishop was present at the former place, and exerted himself on their behalf.

The Scottish war still continuing, Grenfeld was requested to raise one hundred foot soldiers and one constable from his lordship of Hexham,<sup>i</sup> to be marched to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and shortly afterwards, he proffered the service of five knights' fees for all his lands in England, to be performed by ten *servientes*, with as many barded horses.<sup>k</sup>

In 1311, he was appointed by the King one of the deputies from the English clergy, to attend the great council of Vienna which was called for this year; but, having started in the first instance without receiving his instructions, he was recalled before he had left the country, and commanded not to quit England before the sitting of Parliament in August, to which he was resummoned to receive further instructions:<sup>l</sup> these being at length obtained, he proceeded to Vienna and was present at the council, where he had a high place assigned him; here he steadily and vigorously opposed the oppression of the Templars. On returning to England in the spring, writs were sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Robert Winchelsey), commanding him not to insult Grenfeld or his suite on their passage through Kent.<sup>m</sup> There was a kind of hereditary jealousy between the two primates, as to the privilege of one having the cross borne before him whilst in the province of the other; this privilege Grenfeld stoutly maintained, and being once on a visit to the abbot of St. Augustine's, he would not waive it even there: the extent to which these quarrels were carried, was a scandal to the times, and it appears plainly from the King's writ, that persons were hired by the consent, if not by the command (*non sine vestra voluntate et mandato*) of one primate, to annoy and insult the other while in his jurisdiction.

In 1313, Grenfeld was frequently summoned to aid the King in his Scottish wars, both with men and money: in the early part of this year he was suffering from illness at York, and his presence being required in London, he was obliged to travel in a litter.<sup>n</sup> The illness was probably of short duration, and a Parliament being summoned at York towards the close of the year, he was peremptorily commanded to abstain from offering violence or insult to the Archbishop of Canterbury, during the stay of the latter in his province.<sup>o</sup>

The fatal battle of Bannockburn having restored Scotland to its rightful owners, the latter began in their turn to invade and annoy the northern parts of England; a meeting was therefore held at York, of all the nobility and persons of consequence in the counties beyond Trent, at which Grenfeld attended, since the possessions of the archbishopric were greatly endangered; *custodes* of the marches were appointed,<sup>p</sup> and the primate exerted himself in person to repel the Scots; for this service he received the especial thanks of his sovereign, who requested him to continue his vigilance, and excused his attendance at the Parliament appointed to meet at Westminster on the 20th of January 1315, provided he sent a sufficient proxy.<sup>q</sup> He continued on the borders during the spring of this year, and it is not improbable that the fatigue and harassing nature of a duty so opposite to his general habits, brought on the illness that terminated in his death. He was summoned in October to attend a Parliament called for the ensuing January;<sup>r</sup> but before that period arrived,

<sup>a</sup> Harl. MS. 299.<sup>b</sup> Fod. I. p. 968.<sup>c</sup> Cal. Rot. Pat. 34° Edw. I.<sup>d</sup> Parl. Writs, 35° Edw. I.<sup>e</sup> Ibid. 1° Edw. II.<sup>f</sup> Parl. Writs, 1° Edw. II.<sup>g</sup> Ibid.<sup>h</sup> Fod. 2° Edw. II.<sup>i</sup> Parl. Writs, 3° Edw. II.<sup>k</sup> Ibid. 4° Edw. II.<sup>l</sup> Parl. Writs, 5° Edw. II.<sup>m</sup> Ibid.<sup>n</sup> Fod. II. p. 210.<sup>o</sup> Parl. Writs, 8° Edw. II.<sup>p</sup> Ibid.<sup>q</sup> Ibid.<sup>r</sup> Parl. Writs, 9° Edw. II.



he departed this life, on the 6th December 1315, at his palace of Cawood, having sat as Archbishop nearly ten years: he was buried in his cathedral before the altar of St. Nicholas, Thomas of St. Alban's, canon of Southwell, and William, son of Robert Grenfeld, being appointed his executors.<sup>a</sup>

Grenfeld founded chantries at York and Ripon; the latter was endowed with two messuages, twenty acres of land, and 74*s.* rent.<sup>b</sup> By his will he bequeathed all his books to the monastery of St. Alban's.<sup>c</sup> The few records of his life relate only to his public character, and afford no insight into his conduct as an ecclesiastic; but it is only just to infer, that a man who is allowed by universal consent to have been of exalted attainments and unblemished reputation, was an ornament to the Church and an example to his clergy. His protection of the Templars is a noble trait in his character; the persecution of this unfortunate body, though nominally instituted on account of their scandalous lives, was in fact directed against their wealth, and when those of the province of York had been dispossessed of their estates and property, Grenfeld distributed them into different monasteries, and provided for their maintenance; an act which marks, with sufficient distinctness, his opinion of the injustice with which they had been treated.<sup>d</sup>

The circumstance that this Brass is the earliest episcopal example now remaining, increases our regret at its present mutilated condition, especially when it is recollected that the spoliation did not take place at a time when the occurrence of such things might be looked for, but within the last few years, and under circumstances, wherein one might have expected to see unusual vigilance exercised in preserving from injury such remains, monumental or otherwise, as had been fortunately saved from the destructive element of fire.

The Archbishop is arrayed in full pontificals; the vestments which constituted the episcopal dress differed but slightly from those common to all ecclesiastics; sacerdotal costume had sustained little alteration from a much earlier period than that of the introduction of monumental effigies, but the *mitre*, which subsequently became so distinguishing a feature, appears only to have been introduced about the middle of the eleventh century.<sup>e</sup> On being robed for the purpose of officiating at the altar, the bishop or archbishop first put on his feet a pair of sandals, generally of rich embroidered work; he was then arrayed in the *amice*, a linen hood covering the neck, having attached to it an embroidered collar: next came the *alb*, a long and ample garment of white linen, with narrow sleeves; over the alb was worn the *stole*, an embroidered scarf going round the neck, the two ends hanging down in front;<sup>f</sup> then he put on the *tunic*, a robe similar to, but shorter than, the alb; excepting the amice, none of the vestments here enumerated can be seen on the Brass of Grenfeld, as they would have appeared on that part of the figure now torn away, and our illustration of this example commences therefore with the *dalmatic*, a garment with broad sleeves, but in other respects similar to the tunic, which it surmounted; it was cut at the sides towards the bottom, and had a fringed border: over all appears the *chasuble*, an outer vestment whose ample folds, concealing the multifarious under-garments, gave a dignified simplicity to the whole costume. The *pallium*, or pall, an ornamental scarf of fine white cloth, and the especial distinction of an *arch-bishop*, is worn over, and reaches to the termination of the chasuble;<sup>g</sup> that of Grenfeld is worked with crosses botonées, and fringed at the bottom.<sup>h</sup> The pall was bestowed by Pope Gregory on St. Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury, as a particular mark of favour, and the same honor was subsequently granted to York, in the person of St. Paulinus, by Pope Honorius. The mitre, with its dependant *infule* or lachets, is richly ornamented, and in shape approaches to an equilateral triangle, being less lofty than those worn a century later; the ornamental part consists chiefly of a figure resembling a quatrefoil, alternating with a device termed from its shape the *vesica piscis*, a mystical representation of the Church of Christ. The right hand is uplifted as in the act of pronouncing the benediction, but the two forefingers are broken off; on the second would have appeared the episcopal ring which was worn over the glove; the left hand holds the crosier, but the cross itself is now gone; the staff is bound with the *vestilum* or banner of the cross, an adjunct not always represented.<sup>i</sup> Over the wrist hangs the *maniple*, or sudary, ornamented and fringed like the pall; the glove on this hand is worked at the back with a circle enclosing a cinquefoil.

The arms of the two archiepiscopal sees were formerly the same, and continued to be so until the Reformation, when the pall surmounting a crosier was retained by Canterbury, and the cross-keys and tiara,<sup>k</sup> (emblematic of St. Peter to whom the minster is dedicated,) which until then had been used only for the Church of York, were adopted as the armorial bearings of the See.

The figure is not remarkable for correctness of drawing, but the general arrangement of the costume is managed with skill, and an effect, unusual at this period, is produced by the extensive application of lines to indicate shadow; to wear the hair profusely curled seems to have been a fashion of the time, and is partially apparent on the head of Sir Robert de Septvans, the Brass immediately preceding.

<sup>a</sup> Drake's Ebor. p. 431.

<sup>b</sup> Inq. ad quod Damnum, 6<sup>o</sup> Edw. II.

<sup>c</sup> Godwin de Presul.

<sup>d</sup> Drake.

<sup>e</sup> The origin of the mitre is obscure; towards the close of the eleventh century, its prototype is first seen in the form of a plain round cap, with lachets or *infule* attached to the sides; at the commencement of the thirteenth century, it begins to assume the shape in which it is generally known. There was evidently no distinction between the mitre of a bishop and an archbishop; the introduction of a circle of leaves round the lower part of the archiepiscopal mitre is decidedly modern, and is not seen in Archbishop Abbot's arms on his hospital at Guildford, temp. Jac. I. It was probably a foreign idea, and might arise from the three circles round the papal tiara.

<sup>f</sup> Ecclesiastics of lower dignity had the stole crossed upon the breast; for an illustration of this remark, and a more particular account of the sacerdotal vestments in general, see the article on A Priest in Winsley church, *post sub anno* 1360.

<sup>g</sup> The modern pall is much shorter, terminating in a point below the breast. *Archæologia*, XXIV. p. 35.

<sup>h</sup> In examples of later date the crosses are usually, in heraldic language, *stiched*. The cross was perhaps simply the ornamented head of a fibula, or brooch, with which the pall was attached to the chasuble; see the effigy of Archbishop Stratford, in Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

<sup>i</sup> It is to be seen also on the Brass of Abbot Eastney, 1498, at Westminster, and that of Bishop Goodrich, 1554, in Ely cathedral.

<sup>k</sup> Or rather at this period a regal crown, the tiara having been superseded in the reign of Henry VIII.

## Sir John de Creke,

AND

## Lady Alyne his Wife.

CIRCA A.D. 1325. 18<sup>th</sup> Edward: II.

He put a silk cote on his backe,  
And mail of manye a fold;  
And hee put a stele cap on his head.  
Was gilt with good red gold.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* then came his lady faire  
All clad in purple and pall.

*Old Robin of Portingale.*

ALTHOUGH the monumental brass was now becoming common, it is singular that few examples of this reign are extant. Of the four military figures known to exist, those at Gorleston in Suffolk, and Minster in the isle of Sheppy, are mutilated; leaving only that at Stoke Dabernon in Surrey,<sup>a</sup> and the one now under consideration, from Westley Waterless, in Cambridgeshire, in any thing like a complete state. The figures of Sir John D'Aubernon<sup>b</sup> at Stoke, and that of Sir John de Creke, are nearly the counterparts of each other in design, almost contemporary in date, and without doubt executed by the same hand.

The latter monument, although its figures are preserved entire, has not escaped mutilation, having lost a fine double canopy, shields of arms, and the inscription: the latter are preserved in Harl. MS. 1393, where is a rude draught of the figures and armorial bearings, consisting of six escutcheons, three at the head and the same number at the feet. The first, over the figure of the lady, who occupies the dexter side, is charged with ..... a bend ..... between two cotises dancetté ....., borne by Clopton of Suffolk, and Chamberleyn<sup>c</sup> of the county of Cambridge; 2nd. Ermine, on a chief ..... a lion passant or, for Ermyn of Northamptonshire; 3d. Or, on a fesse gules, three lozenges vair, for Creke; at the feet the first shield has ..... two bars ..... and in chief three mullets .....; the other two are alike, and similar to that first noticed. The inscription, of which a few letters remained on a narrow fillet of brass when Gough published his work, is given thus:—

✠ ICI : GIST : LE : CORPS : SIRE : IOHAN : DE : CREK : ET : DE : DAŌe : ALYNE : SA : FEME : DE :  
QVY : ALMES : DIEV : EYT : ŌERCY.

Crek, which gives the surname to the family, is an appellation common to two townships in Norfolk, known as South and North Creak. At the latter place, the family had possessions as early as the reign of Hen. II., and from one Bartholomew de Crek who died in 1187, is a regular descent unto John de Crek, the youngest of three sons, who, as well as his brethren, dying without issue, this, presumed to be the original stock, became extinct. Our Sir John was probably descended from a younger member, but we must confess our inability to trace the genealogy beyond his father, whose name was Walter, and who purchased the manor of Westley Waterless of one John de Burgh, as appears by an answer to a writ of Quo warranto 7<sup>th</sup> Edw. I., wherein Creke claimed the privileges of view of frankpledge, infangenethef, tumbrel, and weyf, in that manor.

In the 34<sup>th</sup> of Edw. I. he was appointed an assessor and collector in the county of Cambridge, of the 30<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> granted to the king in Parliament at Westminster, as an aid on his eldest son receiving the honour of knighthood.<sup>d</sup> For the first six years successively of the following reign of Edw. II., he served the onerous office of sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon; one Robert de Hoo assisting him during the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>d</sup> years.<sup>e</sup> In 1310, besides the office of sheriff, he was made one of the justices of oyer and terminer, for the trial of offenders indicted before the conservators of the peace;<sup>f</sup> and in the year following, had committed to him the custody of the lands and tenements of Walter de Langton, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who seems at this period to have fallen into disgrace; these he was to hold during the king's pleasure.<sup>g</sup> In 6<sup>th</sup> Edw. II. a mandate was directed to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, constable of the king's castle of Bristol, and keeper of the town and berewick, and to Stephen de la More, and John de Crek, attornies of the same Bartholomew, that they should take charge of the town of Bristol, and hold it in safe keeping.<sup>h</sup> On the 28<sup>th</sup> of November in the year following, he was appointed an assessor and collector of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> granted in parliament, and he held the same office the succeeding year, when another 15<sup>th</sup> was granted to the king by a parliament at Lincoln; the commission was tested at Thundersley on the 8<sup>th</sup> of June, and six days afterwards he was appointed a conservator of the peace.<sup>i</sup> On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of November 1317, he was assigned as one of the justices for suppressing illegal meetings,<sup>k</sup> which, from the unsettled relations of the king and the barons, were of frequent occurrence: the following year he was again assessor and collector of an 18<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> granted by a Parliament at York, and was also commanded to cause all proceedings taken before him as justice of assize or otherwise, to be estreated into the Exchequer; a similar writ was issued the following year.<sup>l</sup> In 1320 he had committed to him the custody

<sup>a</sup> Engraved in Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

<sup>b</sup> He was son and heir of the individual of the same name, whose Brass forms the commencement of the present series.

<sup>c</sup> Cole MSS. vol. VIII. 139.

<sup>d</sup> Parl. Writs, 34<sup>th</sup> Edw. I.

<sup>e</sup> Harl. MSS. 2122.

<sup>f</sup> Parl. Writs, 4<sup>th</sup> Edw. II.

<sup>g</sup> Abbrev. Rot. Orig.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid.

<sup>i</sup> Parl. Writs.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid.



of the castle of Cambridge with its appurtenances,<sup>m</sup> and was returned as knight of the shire to a Parliament at Westminster 6th Oct., and on the 25th of the same month obtained his expenses for the attendance; he also served in Parliament 15th July, 1322.<sup>n</sup>

It was about this time that the grasping ambition of the younger Spenser had, by seizing on the district of Gower in Wales, the inheritance of the Earl of Hereford, occasioned a civil war: the powerful Earls of Lancaster and Hereford, Lords Audley, Ammori, the two Mortimers, and Roger de Clifford, raised a powerful army, and without waiting for an answer to their demands for justice, ravaged the estates of the favourite. In this confederacy Sir John de Creke and Walter, perhaps his son, seem to have taken an active part; for on the 28th May 1322, a special commission of oyer and terminer was issued to try them and many others, as well as the suit of Hugh le Despencer Earl of Winchester, as at that of the King, for having forcibly entered on the manor of Soham, in Cambridgeshire, "breaking into the houses, carrying away horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, and destroying the parks and trees, with the goods and chattels of the said Earl."<sup>o</sup> We are not able to declare the result of the trial, if it ever took place, for the turbulence of the times rendered it difficult to punish offenders backed and instigated by the most powerful barons of the realm: in the succeeding month he was summoned to perform military service against the Scots, and was returned by the sheriff as being unable to attend from age and infirmity,<sup>p</sup> a plea hardly consistent with his active participation in the outrages of the preceding year. In December he was again an assessor and collector for the county, of the tenth and sixth granted in Parliament at York. He again represented his county in a Parliament at Westminster, 23d Feb. 1324, and on the 9th of May was summoned to attend the Great Council at Westminster, to be held on the 30th of the month.<sup>q</sup> In the same year he was appointed, among others, to take measures for the preservation of castles and fortresses, in case of sudden aggression from the French; and was also included in a commission for seizing on the estates of the alien religious, and for delivering them into the custody of the bishops:<sup>r</sup> this is the last public notice of his life; he probably died about the year 1325.

He was twice married. Alyne, his first wife, who lies beside him, was of the family of Clopton or Chamberleyn, the arms being alike, as before noticed. His second wife was Joan, or Johanna Breton, a widow, her maiden name being Scherewynd;<sup>s</sup> she survived him several years.

The figure of Sir John de Creke brings our account of military costume from the end of Edw. I. to that of his successor, during which period it will be seen that an extraordinary change has taken place. The number of garments is very remarkable: first, apparently the haketon, of which only the lower part of the skirt appears from beneath the hawberk; the latter seems to be composed of rings fastened into bands of leather or some other equally tough and flexible material, and the sleeves do not reach much below the elbow. Over the hawberk is seen the escalloped edge of a garment, perhaps of cuir-bouilli; above this we have the cote-gamboisé or pour-point, its border fringed; lastly, this load of body-covering is completed by the cyclas, to which the surcoat of the previous reign had given place; behind, it hangs as low as the knees, but is cut short in front, and, fitting close about the body, is laced on each side. In addition to the chausses which still cover the legs and feet, shin-plates or greaves reach from the genouillères to the ankles, the feet being protected by overlapping laminae, called solerets; the spur is of the rouelle form. The arms have plates reaching from the shoulder to the elbow, termed rerebraces, and the elbow joint has also a coude or protection of plate; here, and also at the shoulders, are roundels fashioned like the head of a lion, which apparently serve as a protection for the joint or bend of the limb. A gorget (camail) covers the throat, and is fastened to a bascinet by a lace drawn through staples, termed vervelles; a portion also appears hanging on each side like a fringe, but in what manner it is connected with the rest cannot be satisfactorily ascertained: the bascinet is fluted, and has at its apex a projection for the scarf or feather. A small heater-shaped shield, emblazoned with his arms, is suspended by a plain guige, and his sword is girt in front by an ornamented belt.

The figure of the lady represents her in long and ample robes, concealing so much of the person as hardly to leave even the features exposed. A long gown with narrow sleeves forms the undermost garment, over which is another without sleeves, but open at the sides from the shoulder to the waist; over this is worn a mantle lined apparently with vair, confined on the breast by a short cordon, and gathered up on the left arm; it has, as well as the other garment, an escalloped ornament round the border. Her head-dress consists of a coverchief, which descends to the shoulders, the hair appearing beneath, disposed in plaited bands; the neck and throat is covered by a gorget or barbe, which passes over the chin, and, as remarked by a satirist of the age,<sup>t</sup> seems literally pinned to the face; at her feet is a dog.

There is a circumstance connected with this monument, which cannot entirely be passed over. At the right foot of the lady's figure is a monogram, probably of the artist by whom it was executed; it is given the full size in the margin, and consists of the letter N, above which is a mallet, on one side a half moon, and on the other a star or sun. It is worthy of remark, that the same device is found on a seal attached to a deed 5<sup>th</sup> Edw. I.,<sup>u</sup> wherein one Walter Dixi "Cementarius de Bernewelle" is conveying certain lands to his son Lawrence. The seal of Walter has for its legend S<sup>r</sup>. WALTER: LG: QASVN, and is likewise annexed.

The occurrence of a similar device in two instances seems to show that it was not an individual mark. May it not have been the badge of some guild of masons? If so, it will suggest that the same minds that designed the architectural structures of the middle ages also designed the sepulchral monuments; and this opinion is strengthened by the fact of their generally agreeing with the prevailing taste of the times.

<sup>m</sup> Abbrev. Rot. Orig.

<sup>n</sup> Parl. Writs.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid.

<sup>r</sup> Foedera.

<sup>s</sup> Cole MSS. vol. XII. p. 182.

<sup>t</sup> John de Moun, temp. 1304, quoted by Mr. Planché's

History of British Costume, p. 115.

<sup>u</sup> Cole MSS. vol. VIII.



## A Priest.

CIRCA A. D. 1360. 34° Edward: III.

A work of rich entayle and curious mould,  
Woven with antickes and wyld imagery.

Spenser.

THE richly worked memorial represented in the opposite engraving, presents to our notice a splendid example of ecclesiastical costume, as worn about the middle of the 14th century; yet the individual thus pompously arrayed, was perhaps of no higher rank than rector of a remote parish in the north of Yorkshire, and his very name has floated away down the stream of time, leaving behind no trace of his existence. The assumed date of the Brass has been settled by comparison with other works of similar character, as well as from a presumption, founded on a list of the Rectors of Wensley, that it may record one Nicholas de Crekesawe therein mentioned, whose successor was instituted to the living in the year 1361.<sup>a</sup>

The figure of the deceased is represented as laid out for interment, attired in the officiating vestments of the mass, agreeably to a long received custom of the Church; the hands are crossed upon the body, and a chalice, covered by a paten inverted, lies upon the breast; these insignia of the priesthood are commonly found thus disposed, when curiosity or accident has caused the exhumation of a dignitary. The head rests upon an embroidered cushion supported by two angels, the hair is long and flowing, and the eyes partially closed; at the feet are two dogs.

The vestments with which the Priest is habited, consist of the *alb*, *stole*, *chasuble*, *amice*, and *maniple*. The *alb*, a long and ample robe, reaches to the feet, where it is richly decorated with a square of orfrey-work, consisting of grotesque combinations of animals disposed in circular compartments, alternately with those of a lozenge shape filled with foliage; the same ornaments prevail throughout. The *alb* derives its name from *albus*, being always white; it is doubtless the most ancient of the vestments, originating from the tunic of the Eastern nations, and, in accordance with their custom, girt about the loins.

The fringed ends of the *stole*, a long narrow scarf of rich embroidery worn over the shoulders, appear from beneath the *chasuble* which envelopes the upper part of the figure. The manner of wearing it is well exemplified in the annexed engraving, taken from a Brass of the 15th century;<sup>b</sup> in this instance the cope, a mantle open in front, being substituted for the *chasuble*, both the *alb* and *stole* are more fully shown: the latter is crossed upon the breast and passes beneath the girdle. Its original use was to wipe the face, and for that reason, during the first eight centuries, it was called "orarium;" but in process of time, becoming adorned with rich embroidery, as shown in our engraving, was rendered obviously unfit for its first purpose, and retained merely as a decoration.

The *chasuble* is very full and ample, similar to that still worn in the Greek church; its "parura" consists of a broad stripe from the neck downwards and across the shoulders, somewhat in the fashion of the archbishop's pall; the border of the garment is also ornamented. Its shape was nearly circular, with an aperture in the middle for the head, and its origin has been derived with great probability from the Roman "penula," a cloak worn in inclement weather, and, from its enveloping the figure, well adapted for such a purpose; the *chasuble* was celebrated as an ecclesiastical vestment as early as the sixth century.

On the left arm is the *maniple* or towel, which was originally substituted for the purpose to which the *stole* had been applied; thus it received the denomination of "sudarium," from its being used to wipe away perspiration. The Golden Legend says of Peter, "that he bare alway a sudary," to wipe "the teerys y<sup>e</sup> ranne from his eyen." The *maniple*, like the *stole*, gradually became embroidered, as seen in the present example; it was accounted a badge of honour as early as the sixth century, in the ninth was common to priests and deacons, and conceded to the subdeacon in the eleventh century.

The last of the vestments which remains to be noticed is the *amice*, an oblong piece of fine linen, having on one of its lateral edges an embroidered collar, which is turned over and brought round the neck, the ends of the *amice* itself being seen folded across where they meet in front. The priest wore it as a hood, until, upon arriving at the altar it was thrown back-upon the shoulders, a custom still retained by the Capuchin and Dominican friars, and in some churches on the continent: it was introduced about the eighth century.<sup>c</sup>

The Brass is in fine preservation; but the inscription, on a broad fillet round the verge of the slab, has long since been removed. The character and execution of this work of monumental art show it to belong to that class of which such fine examples remain at St. Alban's, Lynn, and Newark; and which, from their strong resemblance in every particular, to some remaining at Bruges, are evidently of Flemish design and workmanship. The engraving is bold and effective, and the detail carefully elaborate. The lines were, without doubt, originally filled in with colour, of which however no vestige now remains.

<sup>a</sup> Whitaker's Richmondshire, vol. I. p. 377. <sup>b</sup> In Horsham Church, Sussex; it is mutilated at the head and feet. <sup>c</sup> Vide Rock's Hierurgia.



## William de Rothwelle, Archdeacon of Essex.

A. D. 1361. 35<sup>o</sup> Edward: III.

Men pointed out by fortune for good happe,

Promotions fall as plenteous in their lap

As words out of their mouths.

Storer.

WILLIAM de Rothwell belonged to a family deriving their cognomen from the town in Northamptonshire so called. A long list of similar names may be found in the history of the county, holding ecclesiastical preferments, and several even of the same Christian name; one William de Rothwell was vicar of Potterspury from the years 1348 to 1358, another was prior of Daventry from 1389 to 1408, a third was rector of Warkton 1435, and a fourth vicar of Evenle from 1538 to 1560.

Our William de Rothwell was incumbent of Rothwell, his native place, about 1320, and was made rector of St. Vedast Foster, in the City of London, 10th Oct. 1327;<sup>a</sup> at the same time he was rector of Eastwood in Essex, as appears by a petition he presented to Parliament, "for tithe of all colts belonging to the king's stud feeding in Raleigh Park," which had been unjustly delivered to the parson of Raleigh, to the prejudice of Eastwood church.<sup>b</sup> He held this rectory until 1350, when being, according to Newcourt, chaplain to King Edward III. he was, on the 1st Sept. presented by that monarch to the eighth prebend in the collegiate church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and on the 30th June in the year following, was also presented to the archdeaconry of Essex, during the vacancy of the see of London. On the 22nd of the succeeding month, he had also the prebendal stall of Isledon (Islington), in St. Paul's cathedral, and on the 17th Dec. that of Cropredy, in Oxfordshire, belonging to the church of Lincoln.<sup>c</sup> The latter he retained until his death, it being recorded in the inscription, together with Ferryng, a prebend of Chichester, and Yelmeton, a vicarage in Devonshire, in the gift of the prebendary of King's Teynton, belonging to the church of Salisbury. It may fairly be inferred that the number of his ecclesiastical preferments, which seem to have been bestowed upon him with no sparing hand, indicate the estimation in which he was held by his royal master.

But Rothwell held besides important offices of a secular character. In 1353 he had committed to him by the King the custody of his exchange in London and Canterbury, and at the same time, the offices of keeper of the Mint in the Tower of London, receiver of the King's chamber, and keeper of the private wardrobe.<sup>d</sup> The records of the time give at length several documents relative to money paid into the hands of Rothwell whilst he held the above. In 30<sup>o</sup> Edward III. we find a curious list of instruments purchased by him for coining and assaying of metal,<sup>e</sup> and in the same year, the sheriffs of several counties were ordered to deliver bows and arrows into his custody, as keeper of the wardrobe. In 1359 he received a mandate to pack up in hogsheads and barrels, all the bows, arrows, bowstrings, and *haucipes* for stretching the ballista, for the King's passage beyond sea, and to send them to Sandwich,<sup>f</sup> Edward having commenced hostilities with France with a very numerous army. Rothwell is supposed to have died about 1361.

The figure lies in the middle of the chancel, and is fastened on a slab of sandstone, evidently not that on which it was originally inlaid; the head reposes on a cushion supported on each side by an angel, the hair is long, and the eyes slightly depressed; it has sustained a trifling mutilation at the feet, beneath which appears the following double inscription. The first, in Latin, is of a deprecatory character, addressed to Christ as the Redeemer; the other, in French, records the name of the individual, and enumerates his ecclesiastical preferments, ending with a request to pray for his soul to the King of Glory, devoutly saying a Paternoster and an Ave.

*Au'e xpe te peto mis'ere queso qui benisti redim'e p'ditu' noli da'pnare me tuu' r'de'pt'.*

*¶ Pur l'alme William de Rothwelle q' cy est secul'e iadis Archidra'n de Essex Prouend'r de Cropredy: Ferryng & Yelmeton anome Priet' au Roy de glorie qe de lui eueyt p'pte En honneur de q' deuouement dit; Patre noster et Ave.*

The previous example exhibited the priest in the gorgeous officiating vestments of the Mass; in this of contemporary date, we have a dignitary of the church arrayed in the canonical habits. A close-fitting dress, of which the sleeves only, buttoned to the wrist, are visible, is worn beneath the cassock, a long garment which reaches to the feet; it is open in front, and lined with fur, having an ornamented border of trefoils, and the sleeves do not reach much beyond the elbow. Over this is worn a surplice with long sleeves, and about the neck is the *almuce*, a kind of tippet or hood of white fur, having long pendant lappets hanging in front.<sup>h</sup> A mantle, of dimensions sufficiently ample to envelope the whole figure, is fastened on the breast by a brooch. The feet appear to have rested on a flowered cushion; on the shoes will be seen a striped band in imitation of the embroidered sandals of a bishop.

A comparison of the present with the preceding example from Wensley, will at once shew the great dissimilarity which sometimes exists in contemporary works of the kind; the Brass of Rothwell, whilst it displays no immediate traces of a Flemish hand, evinces in the bold and swelling lines, that the artist, if an Englishman, had studied, in this respect, the characteristics of the foreigner.

<sup>a</sup> Newcourt, vol. I. p. 564.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Parl. I. p. 429.

<sup>c</sup> Willis's Cathedral.

<sup>d</sup> Abbrev. Rot. Orig. II.

<sup>e</sup> Devon's Issues of Exchequer, I. p. 165.

<sup>f</sup> Abbrev. Rot. Orig. II.

<sup>g</sup> Or *Creppit*: the inscription being much worn.

<sup>h</sup> Clemens V. P.P. in Concilio Viennensi statuit, ut almutis de panno nigro, vel *pellibus*, caputurum loco, uteretur." Du Cange, *sub voce* Almucium. It is frequently represented on Brasses in white metal.



## A Priest and a Frankleyn.

CIRCA A.D. 1370. 43<sup>rd</sup> Edward: III.

A Frankleyn was in this compaignie.

Chaucer.

SHOTTESBROOKE Church, Berkshire, was erected in the year 1337, by Sir William Trussell, of Cubblesden, in Staffordshire; its plan is cruciform, with a tower and lofty spire rising from the intersection of the transepts, and, being in good preservation, displays an excellent example of the most elegant period of pointed architecture. In the centre of the choir is the interesting monument here engraved: the figures represent a Priest, (probably the first incumbent after the rebuilding of the church,) and a Frankleyn, or country gentleman, perhaps the brother of the former; their hands are conjoined as in prayer, and the figures stand under sweeping canopies, ornamented with crockets and finials; in the centre of each is a rose within a quatrefoil. The characteristics of this Brass are boldness and freedom of outline; the figures are well drawn, and the countenances executed with unusual skill. The inscription, a portion of the shafts and pinnacles, a slender division between the figures, together with a rosette in the upper part, shew the extent of mutilation sustained.

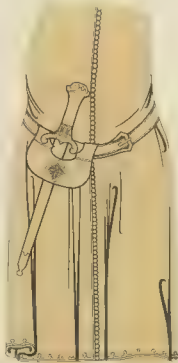
The Priest, who occupies the dexter side, is habited in the officiating vestments of the mass; first the alb, having at foot richly embroidered orfrey-work, consisting of square compartments filled alternately with a quatrefoil and the fylfot, a peculiarly shaped cross which will receive further notice; the same ornament pervades the other vestments: an ample chasuble envelopes the upper part of the figure, and beneath appear the ends of the stole: round the neck is the amice, and the maniple hangs on the left arm. The countenance is marked as by age, the hair flowing to the ears, and the crown, as usual, shaven. The other figure is that of a venerable-looking man, with hair short and quaintly cut, assimilating in this respect to Chaucer's description of the Reve, who had his hair "by the eres round yshorne," and in front "docked" like a priest; mustachios appear on the upper lip, and he has a forked beard. He is dressed in a tunic with narrow sleeves; it buttons in front, and extends half-way down the leg. Over the tunic is worn a mantle and hood; the former is open at the side, and fastened on the right shoulder with three buttons; the front portion is thrown over the left shoulder, and gathered up on the arm: the feet have shoes with pointed toes; round the waist is a narrow girdle, from which depends an anelace or short sword. Chaucer, describing the Frankleyn, says,

"An anelace and a gipciere all of silk  
Heng at his girdel."

The gipciere, or purse, which is here wanting to render the analogy complete, is seldom found on brasses till the middle of the 15th century, when the anelace was generally disused; the only contemporary instance which has fallen under our observation occurs on a rich and elaborate brass, which may be dated about 1350, in Bruges Cathedral; the figure represents a corpulent burgher of that once famed city, and we here see the anelace thrust through the lappets of the gipciere, as in the annexed engraving.<sup>a</sup>

Frankleyn signifies literally a freeholder,—a class noted for wealth and great possessions, yet not considered as gentle, or entitled to bear arms; nevertheless, according to Chaucer, of no little importance, presiding at sessions, serving the office of sheriff, and even capable of sitting in Parliament as Knight of the shire. In the assessment for the Poll-tax, in the 11th Richard II. the "frankleyn du pays," or country frankleyn, is rated at 3s. 4d. Waterhouse, in his Commentary on Fortescue, says, they were possessors "not of the onely farm or mansion they live in, but of many farms and portions of lands, and those not only tenancies, but even capitall messuages and chief mannors; and although they were but plain good men, John, or Thomas, yet some were men of knight's estate, who could dispend many hundreds a year, and yet put up to raise daughters' portions; yea, so ambitious are many of them to be gentlemen, that they by plentiful living obtaine the courtesie of being called *master*, and written *gentlemen*; and their posterities, by being bred to learning and law, either in Universities or Innes of Chancery and Court, turn perfect sparks and listed gallants, companions to Knights and Esquires, and often adopted into those orders. And from this source, which is no ignoble one, have risen many of the now flourishing gentry."


Plentiful living, and a love for the good things of life, seemed to form the distinguishing feature of this class, of whom Chaucer has drawn so admirable a picture.



<sup>a</sup> The very beautiful brass of which this sketch forms part, is now a wreck; it is kept under a heap of stones and lumber in the tower of the cathedral, where it was partially destroyed by the fire which occurred there in 1639. In size, design, and style of workmanship, it closely resembles the well-known brasses at Lynn, Norfolk.

"Wel loved he by the morwe a sop in win.  
 To liven in delit was ever his wone,  
 For he was Epicures owen sone,  
 That held opinion, that plein delit  
 Was veraily felicity parfitte.  
 An housholder, and that a grete was he;  
 Seint Julian he was in his contre.  
 His brede, his ale, was alway after on;  
 A better envyned man was no wher non.  
 Withouten bake mete never was his hous,  
 Of fish and flesh, and that so plentuous,  
 It snowed in his hous of mete and drinke,  
 Of alle deintees that men coude thinke,  
 After the sondry seasons of the yere,  
 So changed he his mete and his sounere.  
 Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in mewes,  
 And many a breme and many a lode in stews.  
 Wo was his coke, but if his sauce were  
 Poynant and sharpe, and redy all his gere.  
 His table dormant in his halle alway  
 Stode redy covered alle the longe day."

Sir Thomas Overbury, in his *Witty Characters*, draws a character somewhat different: instead of being a disciple of Epicurus, he is a man temperate in his diet, content with a little, and pleased with any nourishment God sends; he takes an active part in husbandry, and "never sits up late but when he hunts the badger, the vowed foe of his lambs; nor uses he any cruelty but when he hunts the hare, nor subtilty, but when he setteth snares for the snipe, or pitfalls for the blackbird; nor oppression, but when in the month of July he goes to the next river and shears his sheep. He allows of honest pastime, and thinks not the bones of the dead any thing bruised or the worse for it, though the country lasses dance in the churchyard after evensong. Rock-monday and the wake in summer, shrotings, the wakeful ketches on Christmas Eve, the hoky or seed cake,—these he yearly keeps."

 This device is denominated "the fylfot," on the authority of some ancient directions for the execution of two figures in painted glass, apparently of the latter part of the fifteenth century, preserved in Lansdowne MS. 874. These consist of rude sketches of the figures of a gentleman in armour with emblazoned tabard, and his lady, who bears on her gown the arms of Cornwallis, she being the daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and married to Francis Frosnere.

Under his wife, he directs to be placed "the Katteryn whele," which is in allusion to her Christian name; and of himself he says, "the fylfot in the nedermost pane under ther I knele:" in the sketch it appears marked with ermine spots. It would seem that he intended this device as an allusion to his own name of Francis, as the Catherine-wheel to that of his wife; it may therefore in this case be merely considered to represent a double F, but the derivation of the term is still unexplained.

It appears to have been celebrated as a religious emblem or symbol at a very remote period, being known in India and China ten centuries previous to the Christian era, and called in the Sanskrit *swastika*; it was used by a sect styling themselves "doctors of reason and followers of the mystic cross." Subsequently it was adopted by the votaries of Buddha, which worship was predominant throughout India from B.C. 600 to A.D. 700, but was not extinct until the 12th century; and it is met with on most of the Buddhist coins as well as inscriptions from all parts of that country.<sup>a</sup> When it was first introduced among Christians, cannot be precisely ascertained, but it was probably brought from India by those missionaries of the Nestorian sect, who as early as the sixth century had penetrated into China, and spread themselves over the remotest regions of the East: to them must be ascribed its application as an emblem of "God crucified for the salvation of the human race," which it was accounted at Thibet to represent.

It occurs on very early Christian remains, and is found on the girdle of a priest of the date, A.D. 1011. On Brasses of ecclesiastics, it is common from the time of Edward I. to the end of Edward III.'s reign, after which no example is met with.<sup>b</sup> One of the latest instances of its occurrence is in a picture by John Van Eyck, preserved in the Musée at Antwerp, where it appears on the stole of a priest alternately with a cross-patée; date, the middle of the 15th century. It is found also as an heraldic charge in Harl. MS. 1394, among some arms of Yorkshire families, viz. Argent, a chevron between three *fylfots* gules, the name, Leonard Chamberleyn. It is called by Randle Holme,<sup>c</sup> a cross potencé rebated recoursee.

The loss of the inscription and the absence of armorial bearings, leave us without a clue to the names of the individuals here commemorated: a family of the name of Shottesbrooke held the manor of the same as early as the reign of Henry III. and it continued in their possession until it was purchased by Sir William Trussell in the reign of Edward III; but the Shottesbrookes were not extinct in the middle of the next century, one of this family being appointed a Commissioner for Berkshire in 1455, to communicate with the people of that county touching the safeguard of Calais. It is very possible that this monument may represent two members of that family, but we are unable to identify it farther.

<sup>a</sup> Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, May 1841.

<sup>b</sup> It is sometimes found on military figures, as in the cases of Sir John D'Aubernoun, 1277, and Sir Robert de Bures, 1306, engraved in this work.

<sup>c</sup> Blazon of Armorie.



## John Strete, Rector.

A.D. 1405. 6<sup>o</sup> Henr: IV.

Of requiem his masse to syng or say,  
And for alle Cristen soules ever to pray.

*Lydgate.*

THE Brass here represented differs materially in design from those which precede it, being one of a class of which few examples remain at the present day, in consequence, perhaps, of their greater liability to injury, and being more obnoxious to the iconoclasts of the 17th century. The example before us commemorates a Rector of the parish of Upper Hardres, a retired village near Canterbury: the deceased is represented kneeling at the foot of four steps, from which rises a slender shaft, expanding above so as to form a bracket for supporting figures of the Apostles Peter and Paul, to whom the church is dedicated: the inscription beneath supplies the only information that appears to be extant of the reverend personage here interred.

*Mir sacri magist' Joh'ns Strete quo'dm Rector hui' Ecc'lie qui obiit dñs. die Februarij 2<sup>o</sup>. dñi M.cccc. v. b. Cur' a't'e p'priet' d's Ame'.*

That John Strete, therefore, was Rector of Hardres at the beginning of the 15th century, is all that can positively be affirmed; at the same time it is necessary to remark, that an individual of the same name is alluded to in a record of the 3d Henry IV. 1402, to the following purport:

"To John Strete, and others men of Dover. In money paid to them by the hands of the aforesaid John, in discharge of £92. 6s. 8d. which the Lord the King commanded to be paid to the same, as well to provide a passage for Isabella late Queen of England to Calais, as for the return of the lords, ladies, and other persons who accompanied the said lady the Queen to England." <sup>a</sup>

If this John Strete may be considered, not as one of the men of Dover, but a confidential person, to whom was assigned the distribution of the money, there is no reason why he should not be the same as our Rector, ecclesiastics being generally chosen to execute trusts of this nature.

The Brass occupies its proper position in the chancel of the church; the figure of the Rector is habited in a cassock with cape and hood, probably the usual costume of the clergy when not officiating at the altar; on his head is a close-fitting cap. A scroll proceeds from his uplifted hands, and being made to wind round the supporting column, breaks the monotony of its line; it contains the following supplicatory inscription, addressed to the Saints above:

*Clauis' rector' et Paul' doctor populor' interceder' p' me digni' ad regem angelor'.*<sup>b</sup>

The usual designation of Paul was, in allusion to his learning, "th'appostle and doctour." Peter is apostrophized as "Claviger Caelorum," because, says the Legend, "he receyved of our lord the keyes of the kyngdom of heven."

The figures are arrayed in a style of classical simplicity, their dress consisting merely of a long gown, over which is thrown a loose robe gathered up on the arm in graceful folds. Peter, whose crown is shaven, but who has nevertheless a profusion of curled hair, holds a book in his right hand, and a key in his left: the countenance of Paul is of a more severe cast, his forehead is nearly bald, but the hair falls down behind the ears, and his beard is full and flowing; the right hand bears a book, whilst the left upholds a sword, the instrument of his martyrdom; for whereas Peter was ordered to be crucified as a stranger, "it was commanded that because Poul was a cytezyn of Rome, his hede shold be smyten off." Of Peter

"it is sayde for certayn that he bare alway a sudary in his bosom, wyth whyche he wyped the teerys y<sup>e</sup> ranne from his eyen, for whan he remembryd the swete presence of oure lorde, for the grete love that he had to hym, he myght not forbere wepyng; and also whan he remembryd that he hadde renyed hym, he wept abundantly grete plente of teerys; in such wyse he was accustomed to wepe, y<sup>e</sup> his face was brente wyth teerys as it semed." <sup>c</sup>

The martyrdom of these Apostles is thus described in the quaint language of the Golden Legend, purporting to be an epistle from St. Dionysius to Timothy.

"O my broder Thymothee, yf thou haddest seen thagonyes of the ende of theym, thou sholdest have fayled for hevines and sorrow, who shold not wepe. The hour when the comaundement of the sentence was gyven ayenst theym, that Peter sholde be crucyfed and Poul beheded, thou sholdest themne have seen the turbes of the Jewes and of the paynens, y<sup>e</sup> smote theym and spyte in theyr visages: and whan the horrible tyme came of theyr ende y<sup>e</sup> they were departed that one fro that other, they bonde the pylers of the worlde, but thys was not wythout waylling and weeping of the brethern. Themne sayde Saynt Poul to Saynt Peter, "Peas wyth y<sup>e</sup>, that art foundement of y<sup>e</sup> chyrche, & pastour of the sheep and lambs of our lord;" Peter themne sayde to Poul, "Goo thou in peas, preacher of good maners, mediatour, leder, and solace of ryghtful peple:" and whan they were wythdrawen ferre frō other, I folowed my mayster."

This Brass is evidently the production of a very superior hand; it possesses a freedom from conventional form not always found in works of this character; the figures are symmetrically proportioned, the attitudes graceful, and the draperies cast with considerable judgment.

<sup>a</sup> Devon's Issues of the Exchequer, p. 282.

<sup>b</sup> Thou that bearest the keys of Heaven, and Paul, teacher of the people, intercede for me to be deemed worthy before the King of Angels.

<sup>c</sup> Golden Legend, Notary's edit. fo. cv.

# Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick,

AND

## Lady Margaret his Countess.

A.D. 1406. 8<sup>o</sup>. Henr. IV.

Now by my father's badge . . . . .  
The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged staff,  
This day I'll wear aloft my burgonet.

*Shakespeare.*

It will scarcely be disputed, that the most conspicuous name in the domestic annals of English History during the 14th and 15th centuries, is that which attaches itself to the house of Warwick. The immense possessions of this family extending over the finest counties of England, the advantageous situation as well as the strength of their baronial domain, their high rank, and extraordinary ambition, combined to endue them with a degree of power, which, when roused, was able to disturb the reign of four sovereigns within the space of a hundred and fifty years. The particular member of the family whose monumental Brass furnishes the subject of the present notice, occupied a prominent station in the chequered events which marked the close of the 14th century. Born of a line of martial ancestors, brought up in the camp, and inured from childhood to the hardships of the field during the wars of Edward III., the haughty spirit of THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP was unable to brook the enervated character of the succeeding reign, and his impetuous temper precipitated him into hostilities against his sovereign, which at different periods nearly proved fatal to both.

The family of Beauchamp were of Norman descent, Walter de Beauchamp, the first of the English line, having settled in Worcestershire as early as the reign of Henry I. The earldom of Warwick came into their possession on the death of William Mauduit without issue, in the year 1267, when William de Beauchamp, son of Mauduit's sister Isabel, became his heir. At his death in 1298, he was succeeded by his son Guy, then twenty-six years of age, who was present at the siege of Caerlaverock in 31<sup>o</sup> Edw. I. but is principally noted for having, in the subsequent reign, seized the person of Gaveston, the king's favourite, and caused him to be beheaded close to his castle at Warwick: he died, not without suspicion of poison, in 1315, leaving Thomas his son and heir, a man of great abilities, and much renowned in the wars of Edward III.; he died in 1369, when the title and estates came to THOMAS his second son, Guy the eldest having died in the lifetime of his father.<sup>a</sup>

Thomas was born in the year 1345, and received the honor of knighthood with his brother Guy, at the early age of eleven years, when a hundred marks per annum were granted to him by the king, to be paid out of the Exchequer, until other provision should be made for his support.<sup>b</sup> He did homage for his lands on the death of his father, and had livery of them granted 44<sup>o</sup> Edw. III.: in that year he was sent to Cherbourg in the retinue of William de Ufford Earl of Suffolk, for the protection of the King of Navarre,<sup>c</sup> and towards its close we find him at Calais in company with the Duke of Lancaster, and the Earls of Hereford and Salisbury.<sup>d</sup> In 46<sup>o</sup> Edw. III. he was retained to serve the king in his wars abroad for one whole year, with 100 men at arms, 160 archers, 2 bannerets, 30 knights, and 77 esquires; he was to receive for himself and his men at arms double pay, but for the rest after the ordinary rate, the year to begin from the time they should take shipping:<sup>e</sup> this expedition was intended for raising the siege of Rochelle, but the prevalence of contrary winds, and the defeat of the Earl of Pembroke at sea, put a stop to the projected enterprise.

In the following year, Warwick was again retained to serve the King in his French wars, with 200 men at arms and 200 archers, well mounted, armed, and arrayed, under the conduct of John of Gaunt: in 1376 he had a commission to array all the able-bodied men in his county:<sup>f</sup> the same year he was sent into Scotland with Sir Guy de Brian and Sir Henry le Scrope, to treat with William Earl of Douglas and others appointed by the King of Scots, concerning restitution of certain lands claimed to belong to the English; shortly after, he accompanied Edmund Earl of Cambridge the king's son into Brittany, where they had great success in taking castles until they were recalled upon the formation of a truce. In 50<sup>o</sup> Edw. III. he was made Governor of the isles of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark; the year after he had commission to fortify all the castles in Wales against a threatened invasion of the French,<sup>g</sup> from which it may be presumed the truce was already at an end: probably for the same reason he was also directed to array men in his county at the same time.

In 1377, 1<sup>o</sup> Ric. II. he was again retained to serve the king beyond sea for a short period, with 1 banneret, 4 knights and 164 esquires, well and sufficiently mounted, armed, and accoutred: in the third year of this reign he was also again commissioned to array men in his shire, and was, about the same time, chosen by the Parliament then assembled at London, to be governor of the King during his minority. In 5<sup>o</sup> Ric. II. during the insurrection under Jack Straw, he was sent to protect the monastery of St. Alban's, which was threatened by the rebels; but whilst on his progress to that place, hearing that a similar

<sup>a</sup> Dugdale's Warwickshire, Edit. 1765, p. 284.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 286.

<sup>c</sup> Issue Roll, 44<sup>o</sup> Edw. III.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid.

<sup>e</sup> Dugl. Warw. p. 286.

<sup>f</sup> Fodera, 49<sup>o</sup> Edw. III.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid. 51<sup>o</sup> Edw. III.

insurrection had broken out in his own county, he proceeded thither, and in this and the subsequent years had commission, with other persons of quality in Warwickshire, to suppress any that should make head therein.<sup>a</sup>

We have now to contemplate the Earl of Warwick in a different position: hitherto we have found him attached to the throne, and performing, in common with the other nobility of the realm, all those services which the feudal system required them to render to their sovereign; but henceforth his history is interwoven with the turbulent conspiracies which occupied so much of the reign of the unfortunate Richard. Following in the footsteps, and apparently animated by the spirit of his grandfather, Warwick joined, in 1387, with Thomas Duke of Gloucester, the king's uncle, Richard Earl of Arundel, Henry Earl of Derby, and Thomas Earl of Nottingham, a confederacy of peers whose combined power was able at any time to shake the throne, for the alleged purpose of redressing the grievances under which the people laboured, through the pernicious conduct of the king's favourites. The Commons supported the combination of the nobles, and refused to proceed to business until their complaints were listened to; the King, who at first shewed signs of resistance, was indecently reminded of the fate of his great-grandfather, and he ultimately signed a commission in favour of the Earl of Warwick and his coadjutors, by which they were empowered to inquire into and determine all affairs, causes, and complaints, the king's expences, and all other matters, since the death of Edward III.;<sup>b</sup> thus virtually appointing them guardians of the kingdom, and depriving Richard of all regal power and authority. This yoke, however, proved too galling for the king to bear; and, having called a council at Nottingham, and obtained from certain of the judges a declaration that the late commission was illegal, and all concerned in it guilty of high treason, Warwick and his party became sensible of their danger, and instantly assembled their power at Haringey (Hornsey) Park near Highgate, from whence they sent a message to the king at Westminster, demanding the persons of his counsellors, whom they declared to be traitors to the kingdom; adding that their own actions were purely for his majesty's welfare and the good of the nation's liberties.<sup>c</sup> The king, unarmed and powerless, was obliged to submit, and called a Parliament to take these matters into consideration; and the five lords, having now got the whole power into their hands, proceeded with great severity: having first imposed on the Parliament a solemn oath to stand by their persons, and support them with all their strength even unto death, they caused to be impeached and convicted the judges and others who had expressed themselves favourable to Richard; eight out of sixteen were executed, and the remainder banished for life; in the former number were included the personal friends of the king, whose only crime was the fact of their being so. It is impossible to discriminate the individual share of each nobleman in these transactions; but, as they appeared to act in concert throughout, the odium attaches equally to all. One important circumstance seems necessary to be mentioned here, because it formed the chief defence of the parties when the day of retaliation arrived a few years after; sensible of the violence of their conduct, the nobles obtained from the Parliament, and it was afterwards ratified by the king, a general and particular pardon for themselves and their adherents of all they had done, as well in the Parliament, as by their assemblings, ridings, and marchings in arms.<sup>d</sup>

At length, in the year 1389, the King, who had attained his twenty-third year, assumed the rights of sovereignty, and proceeded to dismiss from the council the Earl of Warwick and others who had taken an active part against him; how it happened that he had so suddenly obtained this power is not very clear. "The history of this reign," says Hume, "is imperfect, and it is not easy to assign the reason for this unexpected event, but it is probable that the violence of their former proceedings had already lost them the affections of the people, who soon repent of any cruel extremities to which they are carried by their leaders." It seems not improbable that some compromise was entered into between the king and his turbulent barons, to whom a sum of £20,000 was granted by Richard with the consent of Parliament, of which sum the last instalment, amounting to £1995. 1s. 8d. was paid in Michaelmas Term this year;<sup>e</sup> but the *latens odium*, as Walsingham terms it on another occasion, was only slumbering, and not extinguished, for we find the lords of the council drawing up a paper about this period, wherein they express their great desire that good love, unity, and agreement may be established between the King and his Council on the one part, and the Duke of Gloucester and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick on the other part, and that neither party shall hold the other in suspicion or dislike.<sup>f</sup>

The Earl now retired for a time from public life, and devoted his leisure to pursuits of a more peaceful nature; he erected that noble addition to the castle at Warwick, called Guy's Tower, from the summit of which the eye takes in a beautiful and extensive prospect; it was finished in 1394, at a cost of £395. 5s. 2d.; at the same time he rebuilt the whole body of the collegiate church, the burial place of his ancestors.<sup>g</sup>

Mowbray Earl of Nottingham had soon got reinstated in the favour of Richard, and finding a reaction in public opinion, sought to enrich himself at the expense of Warwick his former coadjutor: some years before, the father of the present Earl had recovered against Mowbray the dominion of Gower, and the latter now brought his writ of error to reverse the judgment in consequence of a technical error, alleging that the process whereupon the suit had been commenced was directed to the sheriff of Herefordshire, whereas the land was in Wales, and upon this quibble he obtained possession.<sup>h</sup> There seems reason to believe that our Earl, after a certain period, was also willing to be reconciled with his sovereign, for when Richard had routed the Irish rebels in 1395, Warwick signed a letter to the King, as one of his majesty's "humble and faithful" lieges, congratulating him on his success.<sup>i</sup> Eight years however had now elapsed since his disgrace; the king had chosen new favourites, but, although his personal character brought him into contempt, the majority of the nobles were in no mood for renewing the scenes of violence yet

<sup>a</sup> Dugd. Warw. p. 286.

<sup>b</sup> Parl. Hist. I. 190.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. 196.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. 214.

<sup>e</sup> Devon's Issues of the Exchequer, p. 240.

<sup>f</sup> Ordinances of the Privy Council, I. 12.

<sup>g</sup> Dugd. Warw. p. 287.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid.

<sup>i</sup> Ord. Priv. Coun. I. 51.



fresh in the memory of the people. When therefore our Earl was again induced by the Duke of Gloucester to associate with him for treasonable purposes, they were met with promptitude and decision: Gloucester was suddenly seized at Pleshy in Essex, and hurried away to Calais, where his death occurred shortly after under circumstances of great suspicion: Warwick was arrested on the 10th July 1397, at the house of the Bishop of Exeter without Temple Bar, and committed to the Tower, whence he was conveyed to Tintagel Castle in Cornwall.<sup>a</sup> An accusation was immediately brought against him, wherein he was impeached for the meeting at Haringey Park ten years before, and for having beheaded Sir Simon Burley without the consent and against the will of Parliament.

On the 21st September following he was removed to Westminster, where, on the 28th of the same month, he was brought to trial before his Peers, when he confessed with tears that he was guilty of the treasons charged against him, and humbly threw himself upon the king's mercy and grace; this concession saved his life, and his sentence was commuted to perpetual banishment in the isle of Man, but upon condition that, if any application were made to the king to gain him any further favour, or if he should attempt to make his escape, the original judgment should be put into execution.<sup>b</sup> William le Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, and Sir Stephen le Scrope, his brother, were commanded to carry the Earl thither, and keep him in safe custody, as they would be responsible body for body.<sup>c</sup>

By his attainder, Warwick was deprived of his titles and honours, and all his property became confiscated to the crown: one Clement atte Spice was appointed to seize all his castles and lordships, lands, tenements, reversions, fees, advowsons, franchises, liberties, and other possessions in the counties of Essex and Herts; another person, Thomas Wodyfeld, was deputed to arrest his horses, &c. in Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex,<sup>d</sup> and one John Scalby was paid five pounds as a reward for giving information to the council, against some of the Earl's friends in London who had concealed certain silver vessels belonging to him, of the value of 100 marks.<sup>e</sup> The castle and lordship of Warwick, with divers manors, were given to Thomas Holland Earl of Kent, and the rest of his land to others: his son Richard, with Elizabeth his wife, were committed to the custody of Holland, who had also a special grant from the king of a suit of arras-hanging, containing the story of the famous Guy Earl of Warwick, and belonging to the banished Earl.<sup>f</sup>

His imprisonment at the Isle of Man lasted only for a year, when Scrope was paid £1074. 14s. 5d. for expenses incurred by the Earl.<sup>g</sup> In 1398 he was removed to the Tower, where he remained in close custody during the remainder of Richard's reign, but immediately on the accession of Henry IV. he was released from confinement, restored in blood and honours, and made one of the lords of the Privy Council.<sup>h</sup> He now recovered all his property, having whatever goods were found in Warwick Castle belonging to Thomas Holland before mentioned, and in particular the suit of arras-hanging containing the story of Guy.

In 1400, he was made a commissioner for arraying all the able men in his county according to their estates, and agreed to find for the wars twenty men at arms and forty archers,<sup>i</sup> and this was the last act of his public life; his imprisonment had perhaps broken his constitution, but however this may be, his death occurred on the 8th April 1401, at the age of fifty-six years.

By his will, dated at Warwick Castle, 1st of April 1400, a year before his decease, he gave his body to be buried in the collegiate church of Our Lady of Warwick, and bequeathed to every town whereof he was lord or patron of the church, 20 marks in money: he willed, that at his funeral there should be 300lbs. weight of wax in six tapers and seven mortars, which should remain in the said church; also that sixty poor men in gowns made of white cloth, should carry each of them a torch at the solemnization of his funeral, and that forty of those torches after his exequies were finished, should be distributed to the poor churches of his patronage, the remainder to remain to the collegiate church of Warwick: all his friends attending the funeral were to have good entertainment, viz. a supper over night and a dinner on the next day, and money was to be distributed to the poor according to the discretion of his executors: he desired also that thirty trentals should be sung for his soul with all possible speed after his decease, and likewise one thousand masses, viz. of the Trinity, of the Holy Ghost, of the Nativity of our Saviour, of the Holy Cross, of the five festivals of our Lady, of the Resurrection, of the Ascension, of Corpus Christi, of the Angels, of All Saints, and of Requiem, of every feast sixty-seven masses, five in the whole excepted: to the King he gave an image of the Blessed Virgin with two cruets, silver and gilt, made in the shape of two angels; to the Archbishop of Canterbury a tablet of gold; to the college of our Lady at Warwick, a cross with the pedestal silver and gilt, and enamelled with the story of the Passion, and a precious stone called a berill, bound with silver and enamelled, to put the host into, also his best censer with a chalice, two cruets of silver gilt, with a bason and a piece of silver enamelled: to his college of Elmley a vestment; to Richard, his son and heir, he gave his blessing, and a bed of silk embroidered with bears and his arms, with all thereto appertaining, also the arras-hanging with the story of Guy, the sword and coat of mail which belonged to that knight, likewise the harness and ragged staves, together with the cup of the swan, and the knives and salt-cellars for the coronation of a king: to his daughter he gave his best nouches: to several other relations some gift at the discretion of his executors; and to his cousin le Despenser, a pair of paternosters of coral with buckles of gold.<sup>k</sup>

Of his pious works the records are numerous: in 1375 he established an anniversary of his father in the collegiate church of Warwick, for the solemnizing whereof the dean, canons, and vicars of that church, and every priest in Warwick that should come to the Dirige and Mass, was to have his dinner and fourpence in money, and 6s. 8d. to be given amongst the friars of the town; 3s. 4d. to the canons of St. Sepulchre's in the same town, and 20s. among the poor yearly. In 5<sup>o</sup> Ric. II. 1381, he built a cell in the

<sup>a</sup> Rot. Parl. III. 436.<sup>b</sup> Ibid. III. 280.<sup>c</sup> Dugd. Warw. p. 287.<sup>d</sup> Devon's Issues, p. 265.<sup>e</sup> Devon's Issues, p. 271.<sup>f</sup> Dugd. Warw. p. 287.<sup>g</sup> Devon's Issues, p. 271.<sup>h</sup> Ord. Priv. Coun. I. 100.<sup>i</sup> Ord. Priv. Coun. I.<sup>k</sup> Test. Vet. p. 153.



Carthusian Monastery, near Coventry, at the first foundation of that house: in 1382, he gave the perpetual patronage of the church of St. James, situate over the Hongyngate in Warwick, to the guild of St. George, recently founded there in a chapel over the said gate: and in 1391, having finished the choir of the collegiate church begun by his father, and newly built from the ground the whole body of the church, he gave the manor of Haselowe with the advowson of the church, and the advowson of the church of Wolhamcote, both in Warwickshire, together with the perpetual patronage of Wyclesford in Cambridgeshire, to the dean and canons thereof, and their successors, to pray for the good estate of King Richard II. and of Queen Anne his consort, of himself and Margaret his Countess, Sir William Beauchamp his brother and Joan his wife, during their lives in this world, and for the health of their souls after their death, as also for the souls of their progenitors, and all the faithful departed.<sup>a</sup>

The estates and possessions of our Earl were immense: at the time of his death he held lands in no less than twenty-two counties of England, comprising 4 castles, 66 manors, 40 advowsons of churches, and 166 knights' fees or parts of fees. The castles were, Warwick with its manor park and mill, Worcester, Elmley, and Maud's Castle:<sup>b</sup> he held the manor of Hamslope in Bucks, by the service of being one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, and the manor of Flamsted in Herts, upon condition of maintaining part of the high road called Watling Street, leading from Redbourne towards Markeyate: his town residence was in Old Dean's Lane in the city of London, where he had also several other messuages; and he had besides a small estate in Calais. At Warwick, he possessed the advowson of the collegiate church with five prebends therein, also the hospitals of St. John and St. Michael in the same town.<sup>c</sup> Nor was this all: his Countess brought him, in her own right, lands in the counties of Norfolk, Devon, Gloucester, Cambridge, Essex, and Worcester.<sup>d</sup>

This lady was Margaret, daughter of William Lord Ferrers of Groby: she survived her husband nearly six years, dying 22nd January 1406-7, having by her will, dated the 28th of November preceding, bequeathed her body to be buried at Warwick, appointing that at her funeral there should be five tapers containing five pounds of wax, burning about her corpse from the beginning of service on the eve before, till the high mass of Requiem on the morrow after, and that at the same time there should be twenty torches held burning by as many poor men about her hearse, to remain afterwards for the altars of that church, for the honour of God, according to ancient custom and right.<sup>e</sup>

A destructive conflagration which broke out in Warwick on the 5th September 1694, consumed in its progress a great part of the church, including the south transept, where our Earl and his lady lay buried "under a fair monument of marble," the form of which has been preserved by Hollar's engraving inserted in Dugdale's History of the county:<sup>f</sup> the figures, surmounted by pointed canopies with crockets and finials, were inlaid on the upper slab, over which was a horizontal canopy supported by arches springing from octagonal shafts at each corner; the tomb was enriched with scutcheons representing the arms and alliances of the noble families of Beauchamp and Ferrers. Of all this nothing appears to have been preserved, excepting the two figures represented in our engraving, which still remain without any appearance of blemish; they have been richly gilt, but whether in the first instance, or subsequently, is not very apparent. On the reconstruction of the church, the Brasses were placed in a conspicuous position against the eastern wall of the south transept, and beneath was fixed a tablet of marble, recording with some elegance the principal events in the life of the Earl; the inscription is given below:

D.O.M. et Æternæ Memoræ  
Sacrum.

Cui templum hoc frustra in Mausoleum, ipsaque aras in refugium habuit,  
E somno, quo trecentos amplius annos jacent sepultus,

Quenque non nisi communium rerum rogo perturbatum in putarat, expectectus,  
Assurgit ecce & adstat:

Vir ille inclytus pietate et bellica virtute æque insignis;

Regum nunc Amor, nunc Invidia, Regno semper dilectus,

Fortunæ aliquando lusus, tandem victor, blandienti par, noverante major,

Heroum nominis semper Gallis terribilis, tantum non ultimus,

THOMAS DE BELLOCAMPO, Comes VARVICI,

Insularum Guernsey, Sarkæ et Aurenay Praefectus, Ordinis Pericelidis Eques,

Edwardo III. Principi felici invicto ob res egregias Angliæ et Galliæ gestas in paucis charus,

Richard: II. misericordem per Conveniunt Regni Ordinum Curator adnotus,

Eodem Rege sui aut suorum potius juris facto majestatis damnatus, in Manniam deportatus,

Ab Henrico IV. ad Censuræ et Honoris postliminio revocatus;

Qui cum satis Patriæ, sibi, et Gloriæ suæ vixisset,

Una cum MARGARETA uxore suâ hic loci costumulatus

Anno Dom. MCCCCI.

Ne in cineribus sedis hujus collegiatis, quantâ ipse extruxerat, periret, et monumentum sepulchrale Fundatoris, Imagines hasce, sacrilegis ereptas flammis, erigi curavit Unus

E Fidei Commissariis ad Urbem et Ædem hanc Sacram reedificandas senatus decreto constitutis

Et memoriæ tanti Nominis Aere et Marmore perennioris

Hoc quali quali Elogio parentat

Anno Dom. MDCCVI.

Four scutcheons are preserved; 1st. Gules, a fesse between six cross crosslets or, Beauchamp; 2nd. Beauchamp, impaling, Gules, seven mascles, 3, 3, and 1, or, Ferrers; 3rd. Chequy, or and azure, a chevron ermine, for Newburgh; 4th. Newburgh, quartering, Argent . . . . (defaced)

<sup>a</sup> Dugd. Warw. p. 288.

<sup>b</sup> = Castrum Matildis, "in the Welsh Marches.

<sup>c</sup> Esc. 2° Hen. IV.

<sup>d</sup> Esc. 8° Hen. IV.

<sup>e</sup> Test. Vet. p. 169.

<sup>f</sup> The vignette on the next page is reduced from Hollar's print.

The original inscription was as usual of a simple character; it is here taken from Dugdale:

✱ Hic iacuit Dominus Thomas de Bellocampo quondam Comes Warwici qui obiit octavo die mensis Aprilis Anno Domini Millesimo CCCC primo et Domina Margareta uxor eius quondam Comitissa Warwici qui obiit xxiij [die] mensis Januarij Anno Domini Millesimo CCCC sexto quorum animabus propicietur Deus Amen.

The preservation of these beautiful figures is a circumstance to be hailed by every lover of monumental art, for as far as we are at present acquainted, they are the only engraved plates wherein recourse has been had to the delicate method of puncturing or *pouncing* the surface, by way of diaper to the heraldic charges, and as an additional ornament to the costume; the intricacy of the design, and the beauty of the workmanship, evince the hand of no common artist; the pattern is similar to that which appears on the effigy of the Queen of Richard II. at Westminster, the date of which is about twelve years earlier,<sup>a</sup> and it is possible that both monuments were executed under the superintendence of the same designer.

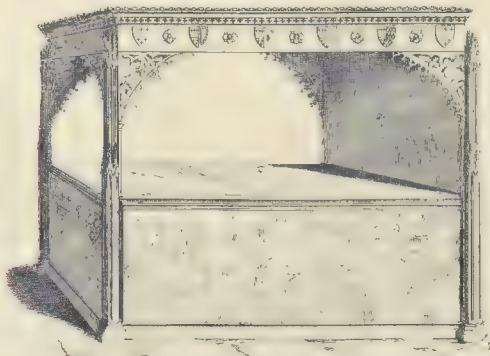
The Earl is equipped in the military costume prevalent at the close of the 14th century: the camail is probably attached to the bascinet in the usual manner, but the lace is protected from injury by a raised band, ornamented with Ragged staves, one of the well-known cognizances of the family; the jupon, which is charged with the arms of Beauchamp, has an scalloped edge with a pounced border of trefoils; below is a skirt of chain-mail, and gussets of the same material are seen at each armpit and instep; the epaulières, which consist of three overlapping pieces, have each a zigzag ornament, which also appears as a bordure to the erebraeces. At the bend of the elbow are circular plates, each charged with a ragged staff; the gauntlets are furnished with gadlings, and the cuffs are worked with a lozenge ornament, which is repeated at the genouillères. The sword and dagger are appended to a rich belt fixed over the hips; the scabbard of the sword is pounced with the ragged staff and a sprig alternately: at the feet is a Bear with a chain, another family cognizance; the hair of the animal is represented by punctured lines. Although Warwick was a Knight of the Garter, the badge of that order is not seen on his effigies; it was of course forfeited at his attainder, and, having been given to another, could not perhaps be restored.

The dress of the lady is very simple; a close body-gown with tight sleeves buttoned down the arm, is surmounted by a flowing mantle. The gown is charged with the armorial bearings of her own family, the mantle with those of her husband, and both garments have a running bordure of a delicate pattern: upon the head is worn a frilled cap, much in fashion during the reign of Richard II.; a veil is attached to it behind, and rests on the shoulders: a chaplet, probably of jewels, is passed over the forehead, and at her feet is a small dog wearing a collar of bells.

The figures are well proportioned; the features of the Earl, who is represented with mustachios, have a more defined expression than is usually met with on Brasses; in the lady, the artist has partially failed in an evident attempt to delineate feminine beauty.

The Bear and Ragged Staff were distinct cognizances, although sometimes united: Dugdale has preserved the account of William Seburgh, "Citizen and Peyntour of London," for banners, &c. supplied to Richard Earl of Warwick, the son of our Earl; in it occurs an item of "cccc Pencels bete with the Raggide Staffe of silver," also a "Gyton for the shippe of viij yerdis longe poudrid full of raggid staves;" then we have "xviij standardis of worsted entretailled with the Bere and a Cheyne," precisely as it appears on the Brass; in one entry only are the two joined together, "Item, for a grete Stremour for the ship of xl yerdis length and viij yerdis in brede, with a grete Bere and Gryfon holding a Raggid staffe, poudrid full of raggid staves." The origin of these cognizances is thus explained by Dugdale. "The first Earl of Warwick was Arthgal, one of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table; but the Britons did not pronounce the G in that name, and Arth, or NARTH, signifieth the same as Ursus in Latin, from whence it is conjectured that he took the Bear for his ensign. The next earl was Morvidus, who, being a man of great valour, slew a mighty giant in a single duel; which giant encountered him with a young tree pulled up by the root, the boughs being snag'd from it, in token whereof, he and his successors, Earls of Warwick in the time of the Britons, bore a Ragged Staff of silver in a sable shield for their cognizance."

<sup>a</sup> The effigies of Richard II. and his Queen were executed by Nicholas Broker and Godfrey Prest, citizens and coppersmiths of London; the contract was entered into 24th April, 1395. See Rymer's *Fœdera*, VII. 797; also Holts' *Monumental Effigies*, Part I. and *Archæologia*, XXII. p. 52.



# Sir John Say, Knight,

AND

# Lady Elizabeth his Wife.

A.D. 1473. 13<sup>th</sup> Edward: IV.

Knyghtes in their comsante clad for the nones,  
And louely ladies ywrought, leyn by her sydes  
In many gay garnemens.

*Piers Plouman's Credo.*

THE name of Say belonged to a family settled in Hertfordshire at a period anterior to the Norman Conquest. The town of Sawbridgeworth in that county is called in Domesday and other ancient records Sabricstworth, from the seat of Say the Lord thereof, the bridge, and *worth*, a mansion or dwelling house.<sup>a</sup> This Say, in the Saxon era, lived in a house situated upon the side of a hill between the town and the river, which was called Says Bury, signifying the seat or dwelling-place of the Lord of the Manor, "and though," says Chauncy, "this house has been demolished for a long time, yet part of the foundation thereof may be seen in a field at this day called Saye's Garden." It may be added as a remarkable circumstance, that through all the changes of eight centuries, this manor continued in the possession of the original family; it had indeed been granted at the Conquest to Geoffrey de Magnaville, but after the lapse of some years it reverted by marriage to William de Say, in the reign of Stephen. Geoffrey, his grandson, was one of the twenty-five barons appointed to enforce the observances of Magna Charta: from him we have a regular descent to Sir William de Say, who died 6 Richard II. leaving issue John and Elizabeth. John died a minor, leaving Elizabeth his sister and heir, then sixteen years of age; she was twice married, but died in 1399 without issue. "Sayes Manor in Sabricstworth," now became vested in a descendant of one of the collateral branches of the family; for in 8 Henry V. John de Say conveyed the same, with the appurtenances, to Henry Murston clerk, and others, but in trust for himself, as he died seised thereof and without issue, 8 Edw. IV. whereupon it came to Sir John Say, Knight, the personage here commemorated.

Nothing is known of his early life; but he had doubtless received a liberal education, which, combined with natural good abilities, formed his qualification in after life for holding high offices in the State: he was probably introduced when young into the Court of Henry VI. and continued ever after to be connected with the royal household. The earliest occasion on which his name occurs is in a letter from the King to the Archbishop of Canterbury, then Chancellor of England, dated 1447, commanding him to issue letters of pardon to one Thomas Kerver, "and do them to be delyved un to our svaunt John Say to whom we wol that ye yef feith' in pat he shall sey to yow in this be halfe."<sup>b</sup> The following year, he is again mentioned in a petition to the King to the following purport:—

"Like hit unto the King oure souerain lord to graunte yor tres of warrant direct to John Merston squier Tresorér of your chamber and keper of yor Jewell, charging hym to delivre of yor gifte a cuppe of silv and gilt covéd and chased to John Say squier, weying of troie weigt niji<sup>h</sup> xj unij ij q<sup>r</sup>ti to be taken of þe stuffe in youre Jewell hous."<sup>c</sup>

It is difficult to understand whether the chased cup of silver gilt was intended as a gift to Say, or that it was merely to be delivered into his hands for some purpose not mentioned: the petition, however, was granted.

At the commencement of the next year, viz. on the 18th Feby. 1449, he first appears as a member of the Privy Council;<sup>d</sup> he had just previously been returned as a Knight of the shire for Hertfordshire, and when Parliament met at Westminster after the prorogation, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. The House sat for a short time at the Blackfriars, in Ludgate, and adjourned over till the end of January.<sup>e</sup>

Say appears at this period to have been deeply implicated in the political intrigues of the Duke of Suffolk, and on the breaking out of Jack Cade's insurrection, when that rebel obtained possession of the city, he, together with the Duchess of Suffolk, Ayscough, Bishop of Salisbury, Fiennes Lord Say, a distant relative, Thomas Daniel, and others, was indicted of treason at Guildhall before the Lord Mayor and the King's Justices.<sup>f</sup> Fiennes was beheaded without trial at the Standard in Cheap; the rest were acquitted, but the Bishop of Salisbury was soon after murdered. It is evident that Say was obnoxious to the people, on account of his connexion with Suffolk, all the adherents of that unfortunate minister being objects of distrust and hatred: a contemporary satire accuses them of bringing the King to poverty and the country to ruin; Say and Daniel are mentioned by name.

Ye that haue the Kyng to demene  
And franchisees gif theym a geyne  
Or els I rede ye fle  
For ye haue made the Kyng so pore  
That now he beggeth fro dore to dore  
Alas hit shuld so be.

Tom' of Say and Daniell both  
To be gyñ be not to loth  
Then shall ye haue no shame  
Who will not be shall not chese  
And his life he shall lese  
No reson will us blame.<sup>g</sup>

Say was succeeded in the Speakership by Sir John Popham, who was elected 9th Nov. 1450. In the year following his name again occurs in an unfavourable point of view, being included amongst the persons whom the Commons prayed to be removed from the King's presence for life, for misbehaving about his royal person, and "by whos undue means youre possessions have been gretely amenued, youre lawes not executed, and the peas of this youre Reame not observed nother kept."<sup>h</sup> They entreated the King, considering "howe universall noyse and claymour

<sup>a</sup> Chauncy, l. 338.

<sup>b</sup> Excerpt. Hist. 281.

<sup>c</sup> Nicolas' Ordinances of the Privy Council, VI. 326.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. p. 67.

<sup>e</sup> Wyrcest. Annal.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid.

<sup>g</sup> Cott. Chart. II. 23.

<sup>h</sup> Rot. Parl. V. 216.



of the seid mysbehavyng renneth openly thorough all this youre Reame upon these same perones, that is to sey, Edmond Duke of Somerset, Alice Pole late the wyfe of William Pole late Duke of Suffolk, Thomas Danyell late of London squyer, Thomas Kent clerk of youre Counseill, *John Say late of London, squier*,<sup>a</sup> Maister Gervays le Volore oon of youre secretaries, and many others, to ordeigne by auctorite of this your present Parlement, that they be voided and amooved fro youre moost noble presence, so that none of them approche youre seid presence by the space of twelve myle upon peyne of forfeiture of their goods; and that every of the seid perones so named of misbehavyng, having any occupation or office about your person, forfeite the same with fees and wages longing thereto fro the 1st December this 29th yere of youre reigne." The King, with characteristic timidity, afraid wholly either to refuse or to consent to this petition, adopted a middle course, and agreed, that except the person of any lord named therein, and except also certain persons "right fewe in nombre" which had been accustomed continually to wait upon his person (among whom Say may be included) the remainder should be banished from his court for a year.

The unpleasant portion of our biography is not yet completed; we have seen Say indicted for treason, railed at by the balladmongers, and made the subject of an address to the Crown: it was perhaps a consciousness of unpopularity that now induced him to abandon the cause he had hitherto espoused, and to take refuge in the rising strength of the Yorkist party. Under other circumstances this would not be matter for obloquy, the claims of the Duke of York being undoubtedly founded in justice; but no excuse can be offered for those, who, having taken a solemn oath of allegiance to the reigning sovereign, deserted him at his need. Say had been brought up in the Court, had been a constant attendant upon the person of Henry, had formed one of the Council of the Duke of Suffolk, and shared the dangers and odium attendant thereon; yet three years after, when the King had fallen into a state of mental imbecility, and the Duke of York was appointed Protector of the kingdom, he appears in the first Privy Council summoned after that event as one of five Yorkists, introduced to the exclusion of fifteen of the opposite party.<sup>b</sup>

The royal household being re-established shortly after, he was appointed one of the esquires for the King's body, and in 1455 was made a Commissioner for Hertfordshire with John Leventhorp Esq. to communicate with the people of that county, touching the means necessary for ensuring the safety of Calais, then threatened by the French, and to the intent that "so rare a jewell for Englande, acquired at such labour, pain and outrageous costs," should be preserved, they were directed to move the people to grant money by way of loan, for the purveyance of spears and bows and other matters necessary for its defence.<sup>c</sup>

He continued a member of the Privy Council during the remainder of the reign of Henry VI. while the Yorkist party were in the ascendant, and on the accession of Edward IV. was resummoned to assist at its deliberations. He was also made Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and in the second Parliament of this reign, which met at Westminster on the 29th April 1463, was again chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. This Parliament granted the king an aid of £37,000, and subsequently, a fixed sum for life on wool, woolfells, &c.

Say was knighted about the year 1465. In 1467 he was constituted a Commissioner to treat with the Duke of Burgundy for the maintenance of the truce, and for the encouragement of a free intercourse of merchandise. The same year he was a third time chosen Speaker: and on being presented to the King, his Majesty spoke as follows:

"John Say, and ye Sirs, comyn to this my Court of Parlement for the Comon of this my Lond. The cause why Y have called and sommoned this my present Parlement is, that Y purpose to lyve upon myn owne, and not to charge my Subgettes but in grete and urgent causes, concernyng more the welle of theym self, and also the defence of theym and of this my Reame, more than myn owne pleasir, as heretofore by Commons of this Londe hath been doon and born unto my Progenitours in tyme of nede; wheryn Y trust that ye Sirs, and all the Common of this my Lond, will be as tender and kynde unto me in suche cases, as heretofore eny Commons have been to eny of my seid Progenitours. And for the good willes, kyndnes, and true hertes that ye have born, contynued and shewed unto me at all tymes heretofore, Y thank you as hertely as Y can, as so Y trust ye will contynue in tyme comyng; for the whiche by the grace of God, Y shall be to you as good and gracious Kyng, and reigne as rightwisely upon you as ever did eny of my Progenitours upon Commons of this my Reame in dayes past; and shall also, in tyme of nede, applie my persone for the welle and defence of you and of this my Reame, not sparyng my body nor lyfe for eny Jeoparde that mought happen to the same."<sup>d</sup>

In 1469, Say was appointed a Commissioner with Sir Thomas Urswyk, Chief Baron of the Exchequer,<sup>e</sup> and others, to inquire into the state of the coinage, and certain alleged abuses in the royal Mint.<sup>f</sup> After this time he is less frequently mentioned: his name occurs as Sir John Say of Brokesborne, Knight, in a list of all manner of persons resident in Hertfordshire that could dispend ten pounds by the year:<sup>g</sup> in 1472 he was made a feoffee under the will of Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, of all her manors and lands;<sup>h</sup> in 1475 he was witness to a deed between the bishops of Lincoln and Durham, conveying lands in his county;<sup>i</sup> in 1476 he was again associated with Urswyk in a commission to view and order the repairs of the banks of the river Lea;<sup>j</sup> and in 1477, the year preceding his decease, he was, for the sixth time, returned to Parliament to represent his native county.<sup>k</sup>

At the time of his death, which took place at the commencement of the year 1478, Sir John Say was possessed of considerable property, part of which was the reward of his adherence to the house of York. He held the manors of Hackford and Uphall, with part of the manor of Wortham, in the county of

<sup>a</sup> Nicolas' Ord. VI. iv.<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 239.<sup>c</sup> Rot. Parl. V. 572.<sup>d</sup> Sir Thomas Urswyk and his lady are buried at Dagenham in Essex, where their brass still remains: it has been published by the Cambridge Camden Society in their "Illustrations of Monumental Brasses," p. 99.<sup>e</sup> Rot. Parl. V. p. 634.<sup>f</sup> MS. Coll. Arm.<sup>g</sup> Test. Vet. 483.<sup>h</sup> Chauncy, I. 877.<sup>i</sup> Chauncy, I. p. 9.<sup>j</sup> Clutterbuck, I. xxvj.



A.D. 1473.

AND LADY ELIZABETH HIS WIFE.

13<sup>th</sup> Edward IV.

Norfolk. In Hertfordshire he held no less than thirteen manors, including the inalienable estate of Sawbridgeworth, besides lands and tenements in Essendon, Hatfield, North Mimms, and Northaw. In Essex he held a member of the castle of Frome, and the manor of Lalleford, with the advowson of the church, of Elizabeth Queen of England, as of her castle of Frome, and the other lands of Henry Bouchier Earl of Essex; also three manors in Lyston, held of the King *in capite* by grand serjeancy, viz. by the service of making wafers for the King's use on the day of his coronation.\*

He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, widow of Frederick Tilney, Esq. and daughter of Lawrence Cheyny, Esq. of Fen Ditton, in Cambridgeshire; secondly, to Agnes, daughter of Sir John Danvers of Banbury, and widow of Sir John Fray, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, her second husband, having been previously married to Lord Wenlock, who was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury.

The monument was erected by Sir John Say to the memory of his first wife, who died on the 25th September 1473; and, in accordance with a prevalent custom, the figure of himself was executed at the same period, under the expectation, when his course was run, of being consigned to the same resting place. It is a fine altar-tomb of Purbeck marble, placed on the south side of the altar in the interesting church of Broxbourn: the Brasses occupy the cover-stone, round three sides of which an inscription on brass is engraved in relief in the following words.

\* *Here lyeth Dame Elizabeth Somtyme wyf to Sir John Say Knight Daughter of Laurence Cheyny Esq. super of Cambridge Shire a Woman of noble blode and most noble in gode Maners which decessed the xxv day of September The yere of our Lord A Mo CCCC lxxiiij and entred in this church of Brokesborn abbdys The bodie of hir said Husband whose Soules God bring to Ever [lasting bliss].*<sup>b</sup>

By this lady, who was godmother to Edward IV. Say had five children. William, the eldest son, was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard III; he died in 1529, and is buried at Broxbourn, on the opposite side of the chancel. Thomas, the second son, succeeded to the Essex property; Leonard was brought up for the Church. The eldest daughter, called after her mother, Elizabeth, was married to William Lord Mountjoy; and Mary, to Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex.<sup>c</sup>

Lady Agnes Say did not long survive her husband. She made her will on the 11th June 1478, wherein she desired her body to be buried in the church of St. Bartholomew the Little, in London, near to the tomb where Sir John Fray, her second husband, lay buried; she ordained a priest to sing for the souls of her three husbands the trental of St. Gregory, in a place to be assigned by her daughter, Margaret, wife of Sir John Leynham, Knight, to whom she gave a cup of silver, basen and ewer. The will was proved on the 16th July following.<sup>d</sup>

The figures present fine examples of the costume of the age, and we may consider them to have been executed under the immediate superintendence of Sir John Say himself. He wears a close-fitting tabard, emblazoned with his armorial bearings: the neck is protected by a hausse-col of mail, over which is a collar of suns and roses, the distinguishing badge of the house of York adopted by Edward IV. after the battle of Mortimer's Cross, A.D. 1461; the cotes, scalloped and fluted, are attached by arming points, the tagged extremities of which appear tied outside. Cuffed gauntlets, with flexible defences for the fingers, protect the hand and wrist. Under the tabard was worn a skirt of taces, to which were appended tuilles and tuillettes, which appear over the thighs and hips: under these is seen chain-mail, being either a skirt worn under the taces, or more probably a narrow band of mail attached to them for greater security. Overlapping plates are affixed both above and below to the genouillieres, gussets of mail forming a safeguard behind: the sollerets are pointed and flexible, the spurs long, and riveted to the heel under the edge of the jammers. The sword hangs diagonally in front from a plain narrow belt; the hilt and pommel have a tassel of fringe, the handle fretted; a dagger is worn as usual on the right side.

The lady is habited in a rich state dress; a *corse*, edged with fur, is worn over a long gown with tight sleeves, partly concealed by a long mantle, embroidered with her family arms; it is fastened on the breast by a cordon of silk. The head-dress is remarkable, the hair being all drawn into a rich caul, from which projects a veil of fine gauze stiffened with wires to resemble wings, whence it is known as the butterfly head-dress; it was a fashion both cumbersome and ungraceful. The extreme delicacy of the workmanship is shown by the upper part of the caul, over which the veil passes, being engraved less deeply than the rest. A gorgeous carkeyne or necklace of gold chased work set with precious stones, jewelled rings decorating the fingers, a narrow waist, and excessively pointed shoes, are the other striking features in the attire of this distinguished lady.

The upper shield to the right bears the arms of Say, Parted per pale azure and gules, three chevrons or, each charged with another humetté, counterchanged of the field: that on the left contains three coats impaled; 1st, Quarterly or and sable, a bend lozengy gules, Cheyny; 2nd, Gules, a fesse dancette between six cross-crosslets or; 3rd, Barry of six or and azure, on a bend gules three mullets pierced of the first, Pabenham? The achievement in the centre shows the shield and helmet surmounted by the crest of Say, viz. on a torse of boughs, a stag's head (argent). The cointise or mantling is lined with ermine, the exterior being red: the colour is represented by fine enamel, almost as perfect as when first inlaid.

Annexed is the autograph of Sir John Say, from his signature to one of the acts of the Council.

*John Say*

\* Esc. 18 Edw. IV.

<sup>b</sup> The bracketed portions are now lost, as well as a shield beneath each figure: the other mutilations of this brass are slight, except the head of Sir John Say, which has been removed since Gough's time; our engraving is slightly restored from his plate.

<sup>c</sup> Morant, II. 320.

<sup>d</sup> Test. Vet. p. 347.

## A Notary.

CIRCA A.D. 1475. 14<sup>th</sup> Edward: IV.

I entremete me of brocages,  
I makin pece and mariages.  
I am gladly executour,  
And many times a procuratour.  
I am sometimes a messagere.

*Romanet of the Rose.*

BLOUNT, in his *Glossographia*, defines a Notary to be a scribe or scrivener, that only takes short notes, or makes a short draught of contracts, obligations, or other instruments: these notes he may deliver to the parties that gave him instructions, if they desire no more; but if they do, he must deliver them to a Tabellion, who draws them at large, engrosses them on parchment, and keeps a register of them. The definition of Blomefield affords some additional information. "Where parties had no seal, or their seal was little known, nothing was more common than for a Public Notary to affix his mark, which, being registered at their admission into office, was of as public a nature as any seal could be, and of as great sanction to any instrument, those officers being always sworn to the true execution of their office, and to affix no other mark than that they had registered, for which reason they are called Public Notaries, *Nota* signifying a mark, and Public, because their mark was publicly registered, and their office was to be public to all that had any occasion for them to strengthen their evidence."<sup>a</sup>

The office of a Notary existed before the Christian era. Notarii were persons employed by the Romans to take by *note*, trials and pleadings in their courts of judicature: they were originally of servile condition, but, under the reign of Justinian, were formed into a corporate body. Notarii were also appointed to attend the prefects to transcribe for them. There were likewise Notarii Domestici, whose employment consisted in keeping the accounts of the Roman nobility. When the empire became Christian, there were Notaries for ecclesiastical affairs, who attested the acts of archbishops, and other spiritual dignitaries. Ecclesiastical Notaries are mentioned at Rome under Pope Julius IV, and in the church of Antioch about A.D. 370. They were appointed also by the primitive Fathers to collect the acts and memoirs of the lives of the martyrs in the first century.

In England, the Notary is an officer of the civil and canon law, and must be admitted to practice by the Court of Faculties of the archbishop of Canterbury. He takes precedence after solicitors, but formerly his rank would seem to have been higher, for in the poll-tax levied in the reign of Richard II. all Notaries were to pay twenty shillings, while attorneys paid but a third of that sum. Anciently, one Notary was sufficient for the attestation of any act, and according to the canon law is equal to two witnesses. Massinger alludes to this privilege rather sarcastically in his *Comedy of a New Way to pay Old Debts*: Sir Giles Overreach is endeavouring to persuade his time-serving creature, Marrall, to lend the weight of his evidence in support of a fraudulent deed, which, by stratagem, and to the consternation of the former, had been deprived of its seal and signature.

I know thou wilt swear any thing to dash  
This cunning sleight; besides, I know thou art  
A public Notary, and such stand in law  
For a dozen witnesses.

Act V. Sc. 1.

During the middle ages, the office was held in high estimation, and Notaries were frequently employed on embassies to foreign countries, and other important trusts. The earliest notice of them in England is in a grant by King John, dated 24th April, 1199, to one Master Philip, a messenger and Notary of the Pope, of thirty marks of silver annually until the King could better provide for him by an ecclesiastical benefice.<sup>b</sup> This Notary was on a mission from Rome to the English clergy, for writs were directed to all archbishops, bishops, &c. to receive him with proper respect and honour.<sup>c</sup> In the reign of Henry III. mention is made of John the Notary, messenger of the Venerable R. Cardinal of St. Angeli, who received from the Exchequer thirty marks for his expenses, although how these were incurred is not stated.<sup>d</sup>

In the year 1292 we find a payment of five pounds to Master John Bush, a Notary Public of London, for transcribing and reducing into a public form the bulls of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, and for certain expenses in travelling upon the same business.<sup>e</sup> In the reign of Edward II. a papal Notary sat as a commissioner to take the examination of William de Pynnebury, prior of Lanthony, who had been implicated in the rebellion of the Earl of Hereford.<sup>f</sup> William de Feriby and Dionysius Lopham are mentioned by name as Notaries Public, deputed with others to receive from Richard II. his resignation of the crown:<sup>g</sup> John Cole the Pope's Notary appears as a witness to the excommunication of Sir John Oldcastle:<sup>h</sup> and a few years later Edward IV. granted an annuity of fifty marks to Master Gervase le Volore, who had been a faithful adherent to the house of York, for his meritorious services during a space of forty-three years, as one of the King's Notaries in his French Chancery.<sup>i</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Hist. of Norfolk, vol. I. p. 105.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Chart. I. John.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid.

<sup>d</sup> Devon's Issues of the Exchequer, 42 Hen. III.

<sup>e</sup> Devon's Issues, 20 Edw. I.

<sup>f</sup> Abbrev. Plac. 17 Edw. III.

<sup>g</sup> Rot. Parl. III. p. 416.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. IV. p. 110.

<sup>i</sup> Rot. Parl. V. p. 590.

The foregoing extracts, which have been taken at random, shew the importance attached to the notarial office during a period when few except the clergy were sufficiently educated to undertake any responsible trust: indeed the Notaries themselves were frequently of the sacerdotal order; but as commerce increased, and its various ramifications required to be systematically regulated, it became necessary to separate, in a great measure, the different functions of an ecclesiastical and commercial Notary. In England this took place early in the fifteenth century, and the business of a civil Notary has not much differed in its character since that period; he has to attest deeds and writings so as to establish their authenticity in a foreign country, to note the presentation of bills of exchange when not duly honoured, and protest them if required; and to note and draw up in form the protests of all ships that have met with accident or damage at sea: such importance is attached to these duties, that no claim can be established in a court of law unless they have been regularly performed.

A marriage contract entered into before a Notary was valid at an early period, and is alluded to in the Vision of Piers Ploughman: the author seems to hint that they sometimes urged on marriages for their own advantage. Theology is upbraiding Civil and Simony with having betrothed Mede to False Faithless, and tells them that they and the Notaries are bringing her to ruin.

" And þow hast feffyd hure wit Fals. fy on suche lawe  
For þow leygnes þe laute largelich Mede  
That þe nemeþ ȝ Notaries to nauht by gymneþ brynge."

Theology urges them to go to London, and learn whether the marriage can legally take place between Mede and Falsehood, for that she ought to be married to Truth: Simony, hearing this, bribes the Notaries to complete their work.

" Hereto asentyd Cyzyle. ac Symone ne wolde  
Tyl he had selver for þe seel. a sygne of Notaries  
Tho fette Favel forþ floreynes ynowe  
And used Gyle go gyve gold all aboute  
Namelekh to Notaries þat non of hem faille."<sup>a</sup>

Amongst the various duties of an ancient Notary, that of drawing up and attesting the execution of wills was not the least important: one of the witnesses to the testament of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, is William Doune, Notary Public, who is specially mentioned as the writer thereof.<sup>b</sup> The following anecdote is connected with this part of our subject, and affords a specimen of notarial wit.

" A Scrivener was writing a marchant's last will and testament, in which the marchant expressed many debts that were owing him, which he willed his executors to take up and dispose to such and such uses. A kinsman of this marchant's then standing by, and hoping for some good thing to be bequeathed him, long'd to heare some good news to that effect, and said unto the scrivener, 'Hagh, hagh, what saith my uncle now? doth he now make his *maundies*?' No (answered the scrivener) he is yet in his *demaunds*."<sup>c</sup>

The Brass from which our engraving is taken, lies in the chancel of the church of St. Mary at the Tower, Ipswich, and is the earliest example of a Notary that has been met with. The style of execution, and its general character, warrant our assuming for it the date of 1475. In its original state, the figure was surmounted by an elegant canopy supported on slender shafts: at equal distances down each side were small scrolls, one of which still remains inscribed, *Tibi laus, Tibi gloria*. The monumental inscription was engraved on a fillet encircling the edge of the stone, and is entirely lost.

The figure is habited in the long gown of the period, which was of blue or grey cloth fringed with fur. The feet have pointed shoes, or rather short boots, laced at the sides. Over the left shoulder is slung a cap, having attached a long scarf or hood which hangs down in front; this, it has been suggested, was the badge of his ecclesiastical function, but it was not customary with the Church to delegate any part of its authority to laymen, and the absence of a clerical tonsure sufficiently indicates that our Notary was not in holy orders: it rather appears to have been a simple mark of office, and is only found on Brasses during the latter part of the 15th century. Examples may be met with on the figures of William Monde, 1488,<sup>d</sup> William Style, 1490,<sup>e</sup> Bartholomew Wilsden, controller of the Great Roll of the Pipe, 1492,<sup>f</sup> and Roger Harper, 1493:<sup>g</sup> all unconnected with ecclesiastical affairs.

The countenance is marked and bears the impress of age, the hands are conjoined in the usual manner, and on the breast lies a scroll wherein the deceased is made to express his hope of redemption, accompanied by a prayer to the Holy Trinity.

*Reposita est her spes mea i sinu meo  
Sca trinitas dn' de' miserere mei.*

The mound of earth on which the figure is placed, was doubtless intended to convey to the spectator an impressive moral; emblems of mortality are scattered around, but the grass grows up, and the trefoil flourishes in full vigour.

A girdle, fastened round the waist, is buckled in front, and confines the outer robe: on the left side was worn the gypciere, but this is concealed by the scarf; on the right, attached by a silken cord, are seen the inkhorn and pen-case, the distinguishing badge of a Notary, who never travelled without these useful accompaniments. This curious feature of costume did not escape the penetration of our great poet, whose eye was ever observant of those personal details which give point and individuality to a character: the allusion is so apt, that we give the passage entire.

<sup>a</sup> Visio Wiffi de Petro Ploughman, ascribed to Robert Langland, a secular priest of the County of Salop, and written about 1362. Whitaker's Edition, p. 32.

<sup>b</sup> Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 773.

<sup>d</sup> At Newington, Kent.

<sup>e</sup> St. Nicholas Church, Ipswich.

<sup>c</sup> Brand's Popular Antiquities, Ellis' Edition.

<sup>f</sup> Wilsden, Middlesex.

<sup>g</sup> Axbridge, Somerset.



*Enter some, bringing in the CLERK OF CHATHAM.*

*Smith.* The Clerk of Chatham: he can write and read, and cast account.

*Cade.* O monstrous!

*Smith.* We took him setting of boys' copies.

*Cade.* Here's a villain!

*Smith.* He's a book in his pocket with red letters in 't.

*Cade.* Nay, then he's a conjuror.

*Dick.* Nay, he can make obligations, and write court-hand.

*Cade.* I am sorry for't: the man is a proper man, on mine honour; unless I find him guilty, he shall not die. Come hither, sirrah, I must examine thee: what is thy name?

*Clerk.* Emmanuel.

*Dick.* They use to write it on the top of letters;—'Twill go hard with you.

*Cade.* Let me alone: dost thou use to write thy name? or hast thou a mark to thyself, like an honest plain-dealing man?

*Clerk.* Sir, I thank God, I have been so well brought up that I can write my name.

*All.* He hath confessed; away with him: he's a villain and a traitor.

*Cade.* Away with him, I say: *hang him with his pen and inkhorn about his neck.*

Henry VI. Part 2.

It is probable that all persons of education carried, when travelling, similar conveniences for writing to those worn by Notaries. The inkcase which formerly belonged to Henry VI. is still preserved; it is made of leather, and highly ornamented; it bears amongst other figures the arms of England and the rose of the House of Lancaster, surmounted by the crown. The cover is attached to the body of the case by a sliding cord of silk; in the inside are three cells, one for the reception of the inkstand, the other two to hold pens, &c.\*

There is another Brass to a Notary in the same church from which our present example is taken: the date is 1506, the costume much the same, but the cap and hood are wanting, and the gypciere is attached to the girdle in addition to the official appendages. The inscription is as follows:

*Of your charite pray for the soull of Allys late the wyfe of Thomas Baldry marchant sumtyme the wyfe of Master Robert Wyndham Notari which Allys decessed the xij<sup>th</sup> day of august the yere of oure lord thousand CCCCvj. on whose soull thu haue merrcy and on all cristin soullis amen.*

A shield under the figure of Baldry bears the arms of the Mercers' Company, impaling his merchant's mark: the corresponding shield under the Notary is unfortunately lost.

Besides the above mentioned, only three Brasses commemorating Notaries have come under our notice. One exists at Hohnhale in Norfolk, and is engraved by Cotman, in his Sepulchral Brasses of that county: a small and meanly-executed figure still remains at New College, Oxford; and the cathedral church of S. Sauveur, at Bruges, contains a richly-worked memorial to a third, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century, and was a man of wealth and consequence: he is described as a Notary and Scribe of the episcopal Court, and the monumental inscription records that he was chief founder of the cathedral choir, and increased the stipends of the prebendaries. He is represented with the clerical tonsure: a gypciere, pencease, and inkhorn, are suspended at his girdle, and a pen appears behind his right ear.

Amongst the valuable collection of paintings by the early Flemish masters, preserved in the Musée at Antwerp, a picture by Peter Breughel, who lived between 1510 and 1566, representing Christ bearing the Cross, deserves minute attention from the singular manner in which the subject is treated. In the centre of the picture, the artist has represented an old Flemish town, out of which the procession defiles to a hill on the left: our Saviour, bending under the Cross, is surrounded by a rabble; in advance are a troop of horsemen equipped in the armour of the sixteenth century. Ten crucifixes are prepared on Mount Calvary, and two men are already hanging from a pair of gallows, but whether these are intended for the two malefactors, does not clearly appear. One of the spectators is a Notary, bareheaded and barefoot; he is attired in a long gown of russet, but the sleeves of his tunic are blue: in his right hand he holds a book, whilst the left is elevated as in surprise at the scene before him; he has a girdle, pencease, and inkhorn, of a dark colour.

The mark represented below is taken from a notarial document of the date of 1482. The name is Heinricus Heyaerts, to which the device of a heart is evidently an allusion.



\* This interesting relic is engraved in Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*: in the same work may be seen the mode of wearing the cap and scarf in the reign of Edward IV.; it occurs on the figure of a Knight of the Garter, 1470.



# John Feld, Alderman of London, 1474,

AND

# John Feld, Esq. his Son, 1477.

14° & 17° Edward: IV.

— a fayre burgeis,  
To sitten in a gild hallo, on the deis,  
— for the wisdom that he can  
Was shapeliſh for to beu an Alderman.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
With him ther was his sone a yonge Squier.

Chaucer.

THE richly coloured Brass of Alderman Feld and his Son, is inlaid upon an altar tomb in the north aisle of Standon Church, Hertfordshire. One side of the tomb is placed against the wall; the dado was formerly enriched with shields, containing perhaps a repetition of the bearings on the upper slab; the fillet of brass on which the inscription is engraved, occupies the chamfered edge of the stone round the three sides open to view: of this inscription a material part is now wanting, and but for Salmon and Chauncy having preserved it in their histories of the county, it would have been difficult to appropriate the monument. It is as follows, the lost portion being placed within brackets.

[Were lyeth John Feld sometime Alderman of London a merchant of the Stapull of Calais the wherch  
decesed the xviij day of August in the yere of our lord god M<sup>CC</sup>CC<sup>xxiiij</sup>. Also her' lyeth John  
hys son Squier w<sup>ch</sup> decesed p<sup>r</sup> vij day of May p<sup>r</sup> yere of . . . . .]

Alderman Feld possessed considerable landed property in the counties of Kent and Hertford; and the name appears to have been of some note early in the fourteenth century, John de Felde having served the office of Sheriff for the former county in 1312;<sup>a</sup> and in Birchington Church, Thanet, was formerly a brass to another of the same name who died in 1404.<sup>b</sup> Turning to Hertfordshire, we find that in 1378 one John atte Felde, held a messuage in New Street, in the town of Standon;<sup>c</sup> and although there is no direct evidence to connect this individual with the family now under notice, it is very probable that he was an immediate ancestor of our Alderman, whose connexion with Standon would be thus explained; the prefix of *atte*, in the unsettled state of surnames at that period, being retained or dropped at pleasure. John Feld, sen. was born about the commencement of the fifteenth century, but nothing is known of his early life, nor whether he rose to wealth and distinction by his own unassisted exertions. He was, however, well established in business as a merchant in the year 1436, when his name appears to a bond for sixty shillings, with one John Pynke.<sup>d</sup> Twelve years later Feld had risen to eminence; in 1448 he with other merchants of the Staple of Calais gave bond to the King for £70. 2s. 10½d., the amount of a subsidy on wool,<sup>e</sup> and in the succeeding year he was constituted one of fifteen commissioners appointed to treat with those of the Duke of Burgundy concerning the intercourse of merchandize in general, and more particularly to regulate the buying and selling of wool and wool-fells brought to the Staple at Calais.<sup>f</sup> This commission was directed to John Lord Dudley, one of the King's Council; Master Thomas Kent, Doctor of Laws, Clerk of the Council; and Thomas Thurland, Mayor, Robert Whyte, William Combes, Robert Horne, JOHN FELD, Richard Water, John Thrisk, William Stockton, Hugh Clitherowe, John Williamson, William Brown, William Tullyot, and John Pulter, merchants, of the Staple; of whom five, including Feld, were of London; three, including the Mayor, were of Boston; the same number of Hull; and one was of Ipswich. These names probably comprise the chief mercantile wealth and intelligence in the eastern ports of the kingdom at this period. In the ensuing year Feld joined with the same merchants in lending King Henry VI. two thousand pounds for the payment of the wages of Henry Viscount Beaumont, Ralph Lord Sudley and others, who were then appointed to go to Calais for the safeguard thereof, the Castle of the same, and the Tower of Risebank.<sup>g</sup>

In the year 1454, 33rd Henry VI. Feld served the office of Sheriff of London with William Taylour, during the mayoralty of Stephen Forster. Amongst the records of this shrievalty are two proclamations which may be worth a passing notice: one is against the throwing of snow-balls; the other against the annual custom of Hokkyng, which was observed a fortnight after Easter, when the men and women alternately, with great merriment, intercepted the public thoroughfares with ropes to catch the passengers, from whom they exacted money to be laid out in pious uses. It was prohibited in 1450 by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester; and a custom so fraught with interruption to business was not likely to be long tolerated in the City of London.<sup>h</sup>

We are not able to state the exact year in which Feld was elected an Alderman of London, and although he lived for thirty years after his shrievalty, he never served the office of Lord Mayor; but this circumstance is satisfactorily accounted for. Many years before his death he was afflicted with bodily sickness, whereby he was disabled from performing those energetic and active duties which devolved upon him as a citizen and a magistrate. Finding no chance of relief, he obtained in 1463 a grant from Thomas Cook, then Lord Mayor, releasing him from all civic services: against his will he was not to be obliged to undergo any office within the liberties of the city, nor to be summoned on any assize, jury, or inquest. In this instrument he is styled "the venerable;" a tribute is

<sup>a</sup> Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. I. p. cviii.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. vol. IV. p. 338, note.

<sup>c</sup> Anc. Chart. B.M. 48. F. 35.

<sup>d</sup> Anc. Chart. 55. A. 50.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. 56. A. 40.

<sup>f</sup> Cartie's French Rolls, vol. II. p. 322.

<sup>g</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 206.

<sup>h</sup> Taylour and Feld, during their year of office, paid thirty shillings and fivepence to John Amundesham, Monk and Sacrist of St. Peter's, Westminster, the expense of a lamp burning in the Abbey for the soul of Queen Matilda: this was an annual charge upon the Sheriffs of London.

paid to his worth and excellence, and a melancholy allusion is made to the many diseases with which he is detained, and which are likely to detain him for the future.<sup>a</sup>

But although the nature of Feld's illness unfitted him for the fatigue of magisterial duty, he had not yet retired from business; and it should be noticed here, that besides being a merchant of the Staple, he was also a stock-fishmonger, being so described in the release above alluded to, as in several other instances. The stock-fishmongers were not incorporated in Feld's time, but they had long before been united as a brotherhood with the salt-fishmongers, who from the extent of their trade during the prevalence of the Romish religion obtained great sway and influence.

The letters which follow, are taken from the originals preserved in the British Museum, and possess much interest, as well by making us personally acquainted with the subjects of this memoir, as for the light they throw upon commercial transactions in the fifteenth century. The first is from a correspondent of John Feld at Southampton, remitting a bill of the Lord Treasurer for ten pounds; the date of the year is not recorded, but the indorsement shews that the Lord Treasurer alluded to was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, who filled that office from 1462 to 1464; in the former year the 19th September fell on Sunday, and the date of the letter may be correctly assigned to the year following, viz. 1463.

Ih<sup>2</sup>

Ryzt worschypfull  $\epsilon$ , I comend me unto you, desyring to her' of youre welfar'. Doyng you to und<sup>o</sup>stond, that I send you by bound Ducheman a bille off my lord Treserowr' of ynglond for to Res<sup>s</sup> of hy<sup>n</sup> the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> day of Septemb' y<sup>n</sup> mony x<sup>l</sup>. And so I pray you y<sup>t</sup> on' of your' men' [may apply ther'] for, no mor' at thys tyme but god haue you yn hys keepyng. I write at Southampton the xix day of Septemb'.

By your frend,

JOHN WILLIAMS.<sup>b</sup>

To John feld off london thys let<sup>r</sup> be del<sup>d</sup>.

(Southampton, Monday

19 Sept. 1463. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edw. IV.)

Indorsed: [Thys] let<sup>r</sup> ys from John Willm to res<sup>s</sup> x<sup>l</sup> of my lord of Worces<sup>r</sup> and it was res<sup>d</sup> of [hym] by Joh Gregorie.

The "Bille of my Lord Treserour" sent by the "bound Ducheman" runs in these words:

Be it remembred that we have reseyyved of John Willm of Southampton x<sup>l</sup> the which we be aggreed to pay unto John felde of london ffishmonger the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> day of Septembre Yeven at Southampton under our signe manual the x day of the seid moneth.

(L.S.)

THOMAS WORCESTER.<sup>c</sup>

(Southampton, Saturday

10 Sept. 1463. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edw. IV.)

So it appears that Williams could find no conveyance to remit his bill for nine days, and then he sent it by sea: for so small a sum it was not worth hiring a special messenger.

The next letter is equally interesting: it is written from Calais by one Lewis Lynchem to his right worshipful Master John Felde; to whom the writer subscribes himself his "pore servaunte & bedeman," and he was doubtless the manager of Feld's business at that place. The letter is dated 5th June 1465, and is an answer to one received from his employer, which had been sixteen days *in transitu* from port to port.

Ihc M<sup>o</sup> iij. lxx.

Ryghte reverente and Worschippfull master, I recomende me un to you and to myghte worschippfull masters in my moste louly wyse And it schall please you to understonde that I have reseyyd a let<sup>r</sup> frome you the laste daye of Maye bering date of makyng at London the xv day of the seid monyth And wher as ye wryte unto me in youre seide let<sup>r</sup> that ye have lokyd after me e<sup>v</sup> sythe Es<sup>t</sup> I ame sory that I have natte kepte my promyse I schalle declar' you the causis at my comyng the weche schall natte be longe to w<sup>t</sup> Godis g<sup>o</sup>ce Further more it schall please you to understonde that I sende you in youre brother ys schippe iij barrell of Marche beir a pottle w<sup>t</sup> butt<sup>r</sup> and a litell quiver w<sup>t</sup> scheting tacyls for the kyng the weche I paye you maye be kepte to my comyng. Nothing effe but the blessid Trenite have you in his holy keepyng. I wretyn at Calays the v daye of June.

Be your pore servaunte & bedeman,

LOWYS LYNECHAM.<sup>d</sup>

To myghte worschippfull master John Felde

be this delyverd at London.

(Calais, Wednesday

5th June 1465. 5<sup>th</sup> Edw. IV.)

The present to the King of a little quiver with shooting tackle is curious, nor is it clear whether the three barrels of March beer and the pot of butter were not also intended for His Majesty.<sup>e</sup>

Up to the date of this letter, therefore, Feld continued to superintend his business; but age and infirmities were creeping on apace, and he seems to have retired soon after to spend his remaining years at Standon. The ensuing letter, addressed to his son John, who is now first introduced, was written at Standon by the Alderman in August of the same year, 1465. It details the result of his inquiries into the value of certain land which he seems about to purchase of a person named Elderbecke: the solvency of the tenants first engages his attention, and it appears that the principal tenant, one William Pery, is a bad paymaster, having never paid but a year's rent, and that was

<sup>a</sup> Anc. Chart. 48 F. 36. This release is dated 8th March 1463: the following note respecting Feld's illness was obtained too late for insertion in the text. He applied for, and received his discharge without fine in the January preceding, on the ground that he was *sick, deaf, and blind*: (see Report to the Common Council relating to the election of Aldermen, presented 6th March, 1834, p. 45.) it may be suggested that he partially recovered from the latter affliction, as the letter on the opposite page, dated two years later, is in his own handwriting.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 43 B. 28.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. 58 A. 32.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. 43 B. 33.

<sup>e</sup> Excerpta Historica, p. 11, where this letter is printed. In the original, the words "of the seid monyth" have been altered to "Apryll;" and so it appears in the work just alluded to. It is evident, however, that the reading now adopted is correct, since in the year 1465 Easter Sunday fell on the 14th April, and Feld could not write the next day to complain he had not heard since Easter.

in work: upon this point he says very plainly that Pery must pay regularly in future or take the consequences. His next inquiry respects the charges upon the land, such as the King's money, Knight's service, &c., and an agreement to be made with the vendor for repairs. A sum of thirty-eight pounds owing by Elderbecke stands in the way of a settlement, and Feld is urgent to have it partly secured upon a piece of ground held for 13s. 4d. that his jeopardy may be so much the less: upon this head he shews great anxiety. The tenor of the whole epistle shews him to be a keen bargainer—

"Souning alway the encrese of his winning."

There is one peculiarity too remarkable to pass without notice: the domestic correspondence of the fifteenth century is characterized by certain preliminary formalities wherein the writer expresses his regard for the party addressed, accompanied by good wishes for his welfare; but we see nothing of the kind in Alderman Feld. Whether it was that the important matter of his letter absorbed all his attention, or that the disposition of his mind led him to discard such expressions as useless, must be left to the judgment of the reader: he merely addresses his son by name, and enters upon the subject at once, nor does he relax until the conclusion, when recollections of civic festivities crowd upon his mind, and he requests in a postscript to be remembered to all his old "mates."

The style is cramped and sometimes obscure: the abbreviations, too, are frequent and unconventional, but it has not been thought advisable to depart from the original orthography.

Ihes mliij<sup>c</sup> lxx.

Ioh.—Seth thy deping y have spek' w<sup>t</sup> all Elderbecke tenits, first w<sup>t</sup> Robt Skegg of Wadismyft; and wher he holdeth a grounde cleped Clemente for xij<sup>s</sup> & iij<sup>d</sup>, me semyth he is w<sup>e</sup>f theof for it is cleped the derrest grounde in all herf<sup>s</sup> shif; and thus y understonde for a *certainty* by diu<sup>s</sup> other cridable neyghbours. And the seid grounde is holde of Birde of Wadismyft & paieth hi to fnt xxi<sup>d</sup>. The which Elderbecke spake nouth of at our comeing, and so the londe is the worse to me of a g<sup>r</sup>t dele selh<sup>d</sup>. And yef this tenit goo owte it will be harde to bring itt to xj<sup>s</sup> or xij<sup>s</sup> and so itt is moch worse tha y hadde supowest itt hadde be, or happily to x<sup>s</sup>. Wheffe itt is nouth worth so moch' money by a g<sup>r</sup>t dele sil<sup>d</sup> that y pferd þ<sup>r</sup>e. And all this telle hi fnt<sup>r</sup> (*remember*) in as moch as y shold pdon hi of all myn olde bargens made w<sup>t</sup> hi / He most nedes sette itt ferf at a lowe<sup>r</sup> p<sup>s</sup>, and wher [I] pferd hi xij<sup>d</sup> itt is ou<sup>r</sup> def [at] xij m<sup>k</sup>e, nouth w<sup>t</sup> standing bringe itt to as lowe a p<sup>s</sup> as thou maist. And so y will have it consederi<sup>ng</sup> all thinges betwix us. But in no wise get it nouth ou<sup>r</sup>. And as for all the comenical that y hadde w<sup>t</sup> hi it [was] done but upon myn avise<sup>m</sup>it, for we comound nouth what sewitey shold have for the pai<sup>m</sup>et of þe xxxviij<sup>d</sup> the which is the g<sup>r</sup>ttest pointe of all, and w<sup>t</sup>oute that be hadde we kan nouth goe throthe. Wheffe in lassi<sup>ng</sup> of the sū y most nedes have astate in þe seid xij<sup>s</sup> & iij<sup>d</sup>. And so my jepde shall be so moch the lasse & the so moch to be abated in the sewite makinge of þe seid . . . urh att my choise at þe lat<sup>r</sup> ende wher y will take itt of the p<sup>s</sup> or nouth, as itt was betwix us Ther . . . wheffe . . . And thū the y<sup>l</sup>y fnt that he r<sup>s</sup> of the fnt of h<sup>s</sup> tenit. Withn Newmā holdith Marchall for x mark<sup>e</sup>. Withn Pery holdith Sotys for ix mark<sup>e</sup> wherof he shold have in eye in qwyte fnt xxxij<sup>d</sup>, wherof he kan find no mo<sup>r</sup> tha xvj<sup>d</sup>; he wott nouth wher the londe lith that shall be charged nethir nouth kan knowe. And so he will abate that xvjs. in that y<sup>l</sup>y fnt. John Pery holdith Sotys for ix<sup>s</sup> & iij<sup>d</sup> = xxxv<sup>d</sup>. xij<sup>d</sup>. & iij<sup>d</sup>. (*this is the sum total of the rents.*) And what pai<sup>r</sup> Wyll. Pery is, Elderbecke knew well for he pai<sup>d</sup> hi nev<sup>r</sup> yett but for a yer<sup>e</sup> fnt and that is in ca<sup>r</sup>age; wheffe yef y be nouth pai<sup>d</sup> w<sup>t</sup> nū iij mon<sup>th</sup>s of the time speci<sup>a</sup>l of hi, he moste stonde to the hi self. The þunt beth good pai<sup>r</sup>s ynowe saffe he. Also itt most be r<sup>e</sup>m<sup>e</sup>bb<sup>d</sup> for ony newe charge, yef þe be ony lende upon the, as now þis claymes for knytes f<sup>r</sup>ing<sup>r</sup> or ony other thinge or charge shold be claymed, for they owe nouth to be<sup>r</sup> but to the lorde for h<sup>s</sup> y<sup>l</sup>y fnt:—the king<sup>e</sup> money whā itt fal<sup>l</sup>eth: and Elderbecke to find for r<sup>e</sup>p<sup>a</sup>i<sup>r</sup>, t<sup>r</sup>ib<sup>r</sup>, t<sup>r</sup>yle, w<sup>r</sup>omashipp saf tha<sup>r</sup>uh<sup>r</sup>g<sup>r</sup>e & daw<sup>r</sup>yng<sup>r</sup> (*save thatching and daubing*); for all these mat<sup>r</sup> late hi be speke m<sup>e</sup>n (*men*). And late hi sende to Withn Pery, & y nouth to meddell w<sup>t</sup> hi; and y to the to<sup>r</sup> too. And so my g<sup>r</sup>ttest thi<sup>ng</sup> that shold be betwix us two y<sup>s</sup> the sewite aforseid but go throwe w<sup>t</sup> hi of the forseid xij<sup>s</sup> & iij<sup>d</sup> and labo<sup>r</sup> for þe consens of þe same, þe ye seke for th<sup>e</sup> betimes. And yf ye pfer Chatterley to be ony of h<sup>s</sup> sewite goe speke w<sup>t</sup> hi þe selfe, and kepe this let<sup>r</sup> well, and whā thou comyst heder brige itt w<sup>t</sup> the. And of all þing<sup>e</sup> sende me answer by the bring<sup>r</sup>. It y supowse the seid W. Pery varieth of h<sup>s</sup> p<sup>s</sup>, and so he is good for hi y nouth for me. Also Joh, þ<sup>r</sup>m<sup>r</sup> hi the valu of Sybe Seuthes (*Symbesonthes*) & þe p<sup>s</sup> that y shold have pai<sup>d</sup>; and so sū whā af<sup>r</sup> he most make h<sup>s</sup> p<sup>s</sup> in þe seid xij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. Noþing<sup>e</sup> ell<sup>e</sup> y write at Staundon the xxij day of Aug<sup>r</sup>st.

*Edw. IV. 1477.*

It' p<sup>m</sup> all myn old mat<sup>r</sup>.

(Standon, Thursday

23d Aug. 1465. 5<sup>e</sup> Edw. IV.)

Notwithstanding his shrewdness in driving "bargens," Feld, in this instance at least, found an equal opponent. Elderbecke perhaps did not agree with him that the land was "over dear at twelve marks," and declined the sale, "consederi<sup>ng</sup> all thinges betwix them;" for at his death, seven years after, he was still possessed of the very estates of Youngs, Marshalls, Sotys, and Symbesonthes mentioned in the letter:<sup>b</sup> it is to be hoped that Feld got his thirty-eight pounds.

In 1470, we have a release from the Abbot of Croyland to the venerable John Feld, citizen of London, for thirty shillings, the rent of premises at Standon:<sup>c</sup> in another release, two years later, from the Dean and Chapter of Stoke by Clare for thirty shillings rent of the farm of their chapel of Salborne,<sup>d</sup> he is described as a stock-fishmonger, notwithstanding he had now long retired.

By indenture made the 25th day of March 1471, Henry Snowe of London, a less obdurate vendor than Elderbecke, sold to "John Felde, late of London, gentleman," certain lands, rents, meadow and pasture, with their appurtenances, in the parish of Standon, for the sum of ten pounds four shillings. Feld deducted the odd money, and enjoyed for his ten pounds some closes called Aldwyke, two acres and a half of land in Heyfield, between Puckeridge and Standon, an acre of meadow land in Holywell mead, two shillings quit rent of a house in the town, and two crofts called Tikes and Poundhawe.<sup>e</sup> This was surely an advantageous purchase;

"This worthy man ful wel his wit besette,  
So stedefastly diide he his governance,  
With his bargaines."

<sup>a</sup> Anc. Chart. 43. B. 32.

<sup>b</sup> Esc. 12 Edw. IV.

<sup>c</sup> Anc. Chart. 44. C. 59.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. 44. I. 30.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. 56. C. 49.



The death of the Alderman occurred on the 16th August, 1474. It appears from the Brass that he left three children besides his son John, who of course succeeded to the landed property. Of this son nothing personal is known: it is not likely that he continued the business of his father, and we may infer from his effigy that he entered the honourable profession of arms. His name occurs as John Feld of Standon, Esq. in the list of persons resident in Hertfordshire that could dispend ten pounds by the year.<sup>a</sup> He was probably of mature age at the death of his father, whom he survived but three years, leaving an only daughter, Dorothy, his heir.<sup>b</sup> Three out of the four children depicted on the tomb must therefore have died young. The inquisition taken after his death acquaints us with the extent of the property inherited from his father: in Hertfordshire, he held sundry lands and tenements at Standon, and an inn at Puckeridge, called the Swan; in Essex, the manor of Stepyll Hall, with 410 acres of land and 60s. rent, in the parish of Stepyll, of the Prior of Bycknaere, in socage by fealty and rent of 1d. per annum: but the chief wealth lay in Kent; here he held the manor of Sellyng by Monks Horton, the manor of Harynge, with divers lands and tenements in the parishes of Sellyng, Lymne, Ostrynganger, Horton and Woodchurch, and several hundred acres of the rich pasture in Romney Marsh.<sup>c</sup>

John Feld, Esq. left a wife, Agnes, him surviving, who soon after his death gave a general release<sup>d</sup> to Agnes then the wife of Robert Morton, the executrix of John Feld, senior, at the time of whose death she was the widow of Stephen Forster, Lord Mayor during Feld's shrievalty. Between these two there had been much business, for Forster was also a fishmonger: amongst other documents, there is a cancelled bond for 1000 marks paid by Feld to Forster's widow in 1465.<sup>e</sup> The Alderman himself was fond of lending money at interest, but was not always fortunate in getting repaid; for eight years after his death we find Sir Edmund Hastings, Knight, paying to his executrix ten pounds, as the first instalment of a sum of sixty pounds, lent to him and two others.<sup>f</sup>

For the beautiful monument which forms the subject of our present notice, the church of Standon is probably indebted to the affection of Agnes, the widow of John Feld, jun. The style of its execution is superior to the generality of brasses at this era, every part being finished with care and delicacy; attention is particularly directed to the flowered parterres on which the figures are placed; the leaves and blossoms have been deeply incised to receive the natural colour, but of this none can now be observed. The Alderman is represented in a long gown and sleeves edged with fur, the prevailing dress of the day. A leathern girdle passes round the waist and sustains on the right side a gypciere and rosary. Over all is worn the aldermanic gown of rich scarlet lined and edged with white fur, the gorgeous appearance of which at civic festivals is the subject of special admiration with the old chroniclers; it is fastened on the right shoulder, and falling in front, is gathered up on the left arm. The countenance is strongly marked, and the hair worn straight and short.

The figure of the son is slightly turned towards that of his father, to which it forms a striking contrast: he is equipped in the military costume of the period, and wears over his breastplate a tabard richly emblazoned with his armorial bearings, Gules, a fesse or, between three eagles displayed argent, guttée de sang. Above we catch a glimpse of the hausse-col of mail fitting round the neck, and below may be seen fluted tuelles or thigh guards, attached to the taces concealed beneath the tabard: the elbow plates are of one pattern, and the laces by which they are fastened to the arm do not appear, in which respect, as in several other points, this example differs from the figure of Sir John Say, five years earlier in the same reign; the genouillères or knee-plates present nothing unusual; the toes are less pointed than on Say's brass, and the upper part of the foot is protected by overlapping plates like the back of a lobster, the soles being covered with mail. The sword passes diagonally across the body, and is affixed near the hilt to a narrow cingulum or belt; the dagger, contrary to the usual practice, is placed on the left side.

The countenance, like that of the father, has an expression of individuality, but there seems no reason to suppose that a family likeness was intended. The hair is remarkably long, and the "lockes crull as they were laid in presse," a fashion that obtained amongst the gallants of Edward the Fourth's reign, as well as in Chaucer's time; but it is singular to find so youthful an appendage covering the brows of a man of ripened years and the father of a family.

Of the four shields on the tomb, three belong to Alderman Feld, being, 1st, the arms of London (this coat is mutilated); 2nd. the arms of the merchants of the Staple, Barry nebulée of six argent and azure, on a chief gules, a lion passant gardant or; 3rd. his merchant's mark. The fourth shield is charged with the armorial bearings of his son, as seen on the tabard. The red colour has lost much of its original brilliancy, and in some places can hardly be discerned, but sufficient remains on the upper part of each figure, and on two of the shields, to leave no doubt of its nature. The colouring substance appears to have been poured liquid into the matrix prepared for its reception, and there left to harden; a cheaper and less permanent process than enamelling, which was generally adopted on brasses of a rich kind, as in that of Sir John Say before referred to. The lining of the Alderman's robe, and the eagles upon the arms of the son, are represented in the white metal resembling pewter, always employed on these monuments as the substitute for *Argent*.

On the whole, the Brasses of Alderman Feld and Sir John Say, both for brilliant decoration and delicate workmanship, may be regarded as two of the finest examples now remaining of the latter half of the fifteenth century.

<sup>a</sup> MS. Coll. Arm.<sup>d</sup> Anc. Chart. 49. I. 36.<sup>b</sup> Morant's Essex, vol. I. p. 353.<sup>c</sup> Ibid. 49. I. 34.<sup>e</sup> Esc. 17 Edw. IV.<sup>f</sup> Ibid. 54. C. 86.



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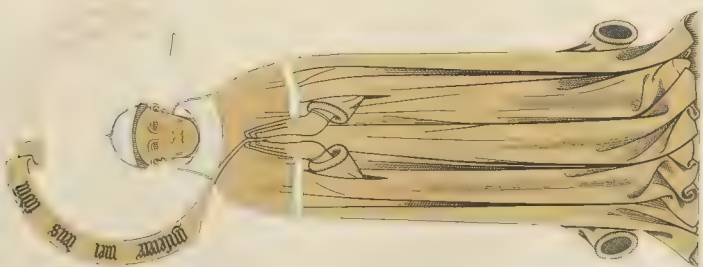
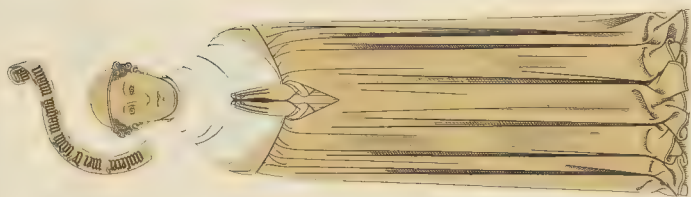
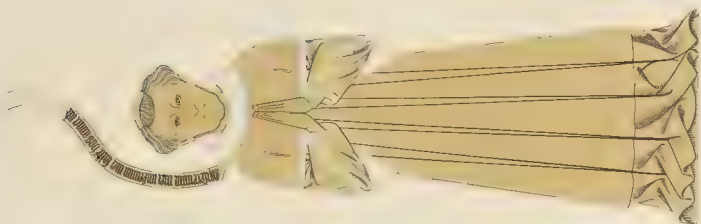
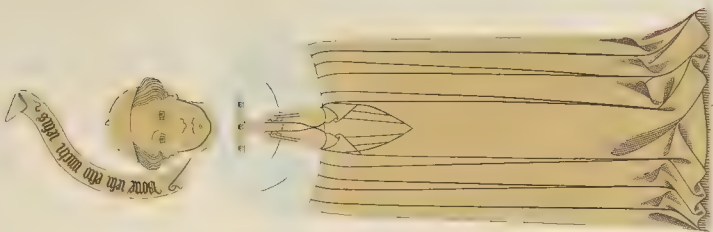


the house of the good lord William Beaumont & his barons & knights & men

111















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hic iacet Ricardus

annu

scrip

proprietate

annu

sum

habet

et

omnino

scrip

scrip

qui

obit

hic

scrip

scrip



scrip



HERE LIETH ST THOMAS BYLLEN  
 KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER  
 EARL OF WILTSHIRE AND EARL OF PEMBROKE  
 VNDER WICHHE DECEASED THE 12  
 DAY OF MARCH IN THE 1ERE  
 OF OVR LORDE 1538













Here be the peres of the same son & heir of f Thomas Beza knight of the Byne whiche  
 married Margaret daughter to f William Stanley of that knight & one of the heires of f  
 John Beza knight whiche died the xij day of June the yere of oure lord m 1454  
 be xxii on whole for the God have mercy Amen







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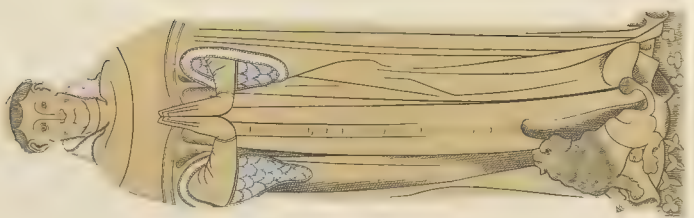
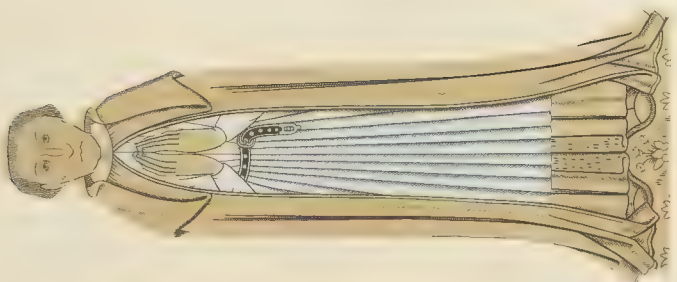
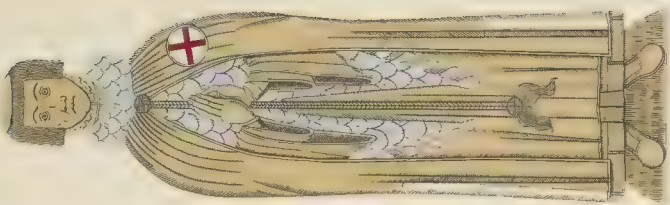






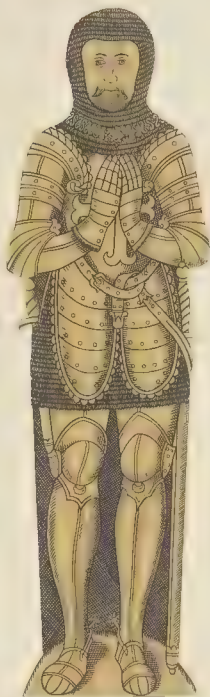
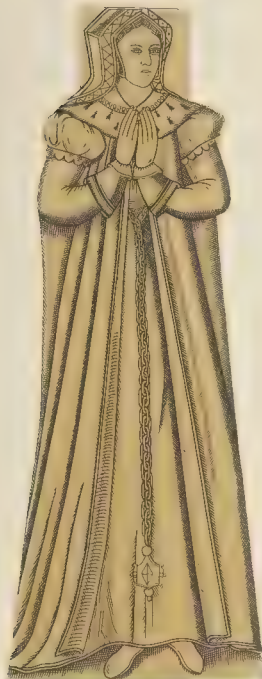
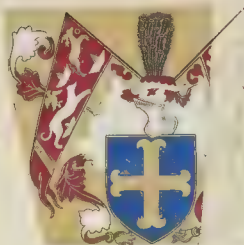
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In Goston Church, Lancashire.



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Fig. 6.

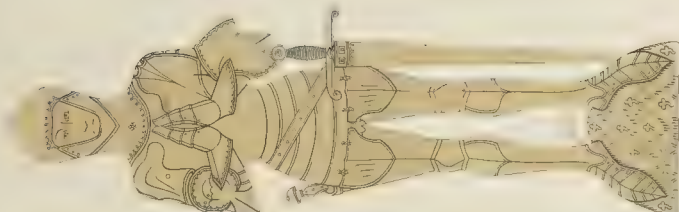


Fig. 7.

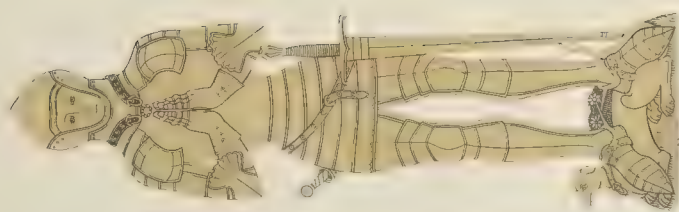


Fig. 8.





Temp. Edu III















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Wie exet tumulatus huc in statu et Cl-jacobi huc  
rus Magist' Edmundus Conyer p' huc annos Rector  
huc Eccle qui abijt jji. die Octobr' Mo. Rm. 1517. bii'.

Brass laid down in Windlesham Church, Surrey  
October, 1844.

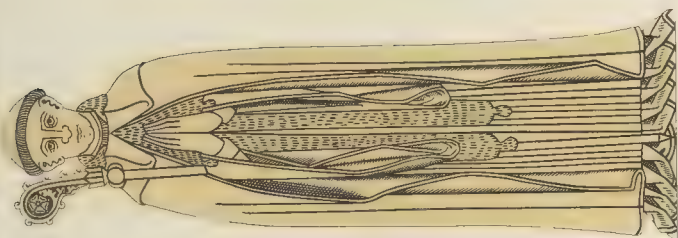
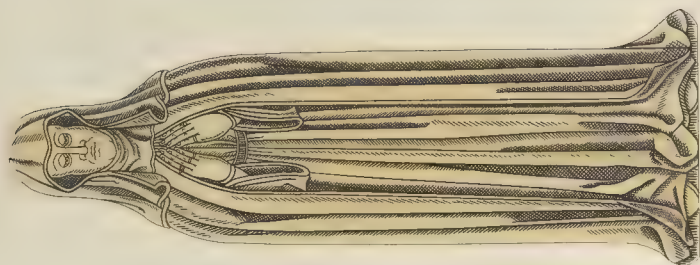
IN the progress of this work, the authors have endeavoured to furnish examples of every variety of design adopted by the medieval artists in the production of Brasses, the only kind of monumental record capable of being appropriately applied to every class of society. The costly altar-tomb, with its recumbent effigies in attitude of prayer, was unquestionably a beautiful and devotional work of art; but it was only attainable by individuals of rank or wealth, and besides this, in a church of humble dimensions, its size seriously interfered with the interior arrangements: but Brasses, equally devotional in style and character, occupied no portion of the church that could be required for more important purposes; their position for the most part was on the floor, which they richly adorned, and it was also the best that could be adopted for commemorating the departed, and at the same time bringing practically before the minds of the living, the stern lesson, *Memento homo quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris*.

Simplicity of design and boldness of outline are the distinguishing features of a Brass, yet admitting of detail more or less elaborate according to circumstances; hence, a monument of appropriate design may be obtained at a very moderate cost, the increase of expense depending on the enrichment: a floriated Cross, similar to the example here given, can be furnished at less price than most marble tablets; and an elaborate Brass with canopies, figures, and ecclesiastical devices, inlaid with appropriate colours, will be far less expensive than the incongruous

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That this branch of Monumental Art is capable of much beautiful development, there can be no doubt; and the authors having bestowed considerable time and attention to the subject, are prepared to superintend the execution of Brasses, for which they will furnish original designs and estimates.

20, Charles Street, Berners Street,  
2d December, 1844.













Under this rest in certaine hope of the resurrection, the bodies of s<sup>r</sup> Edward Filmer Knight and dame Elizabeth

together forrefove yeares and had issue Eightene Children Viz. nine sonnes and nine Daughters he dected this

liffe & second of Novemb<sup>r</sup> A<sup>n</sup> D<sup>n</sup>i 1629 She the 9<sup>th</sup> of August A<sup>n</sup> 1638

his wife Daughter of Richard Argall Esq<sup>r</sup> they lived







200 11





PART *16*

*Nov 1846*

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WITH OCCASIONAL EXAMPLES OF LATER DATE.

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY

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Live register'd upon our BRAZEN TOMBS!"

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*Shakespeare.*

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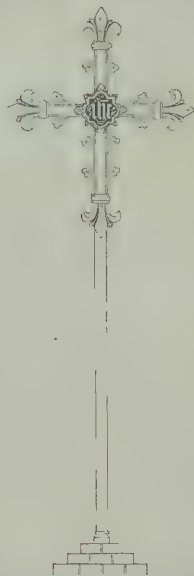
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Hic sacri simulaculi huius cu Maria et Elizabeth horti-  
cus August' Edwardus Cooper p' Jm. annos Rector  
hui' Ecclesie obiit 1173, die Octobr' An. Domini. mil' lxxij.

Brass laid down in Winkesham Church, Surrey.  
October, 1844.

In the progress of this work, the authors have endeavoured to furnish examples of every variety of design adopted by the medieval artists in the production of Brasses, the only kind of monumental record capable of being appropriately applied to every class of society. The costly altar-tomb, with its recumbent effigies in attitude of prayer, was unquestionably a beautiful and devotional work of art; but it was only attainable by individuals of rank or wealth, and besides this, in a church of humble dimensions, its size seriously interfered with the interior arrangements: but Brasses, equally devotional in style and character, occupied no portion of the church that could be required for more important purposes; their position for the most part was on the floor, which they richly adorned, and it was also the best that could be adopted for commemorating the departed, and at the same time bringing practically before the minds of the living, the stern lesson, *Memento homo quia pulvis es, et in pulverem revertéris*.

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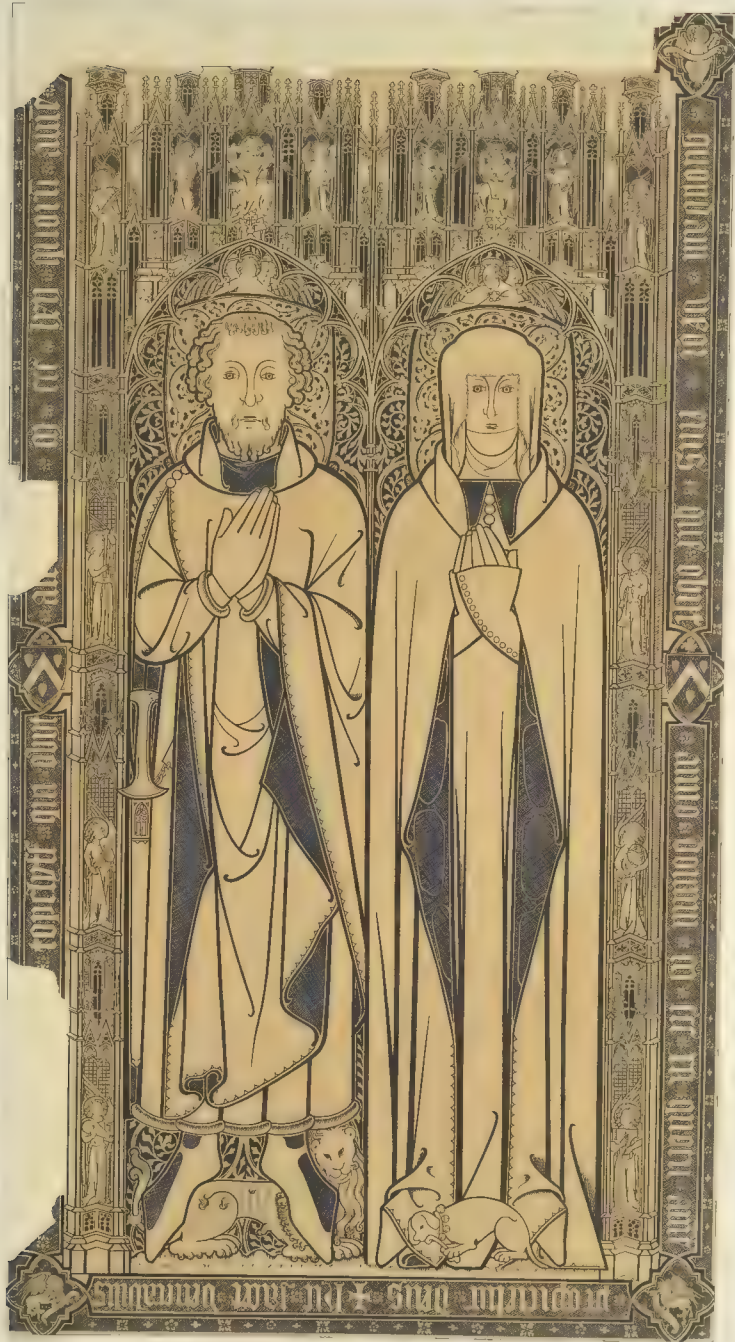




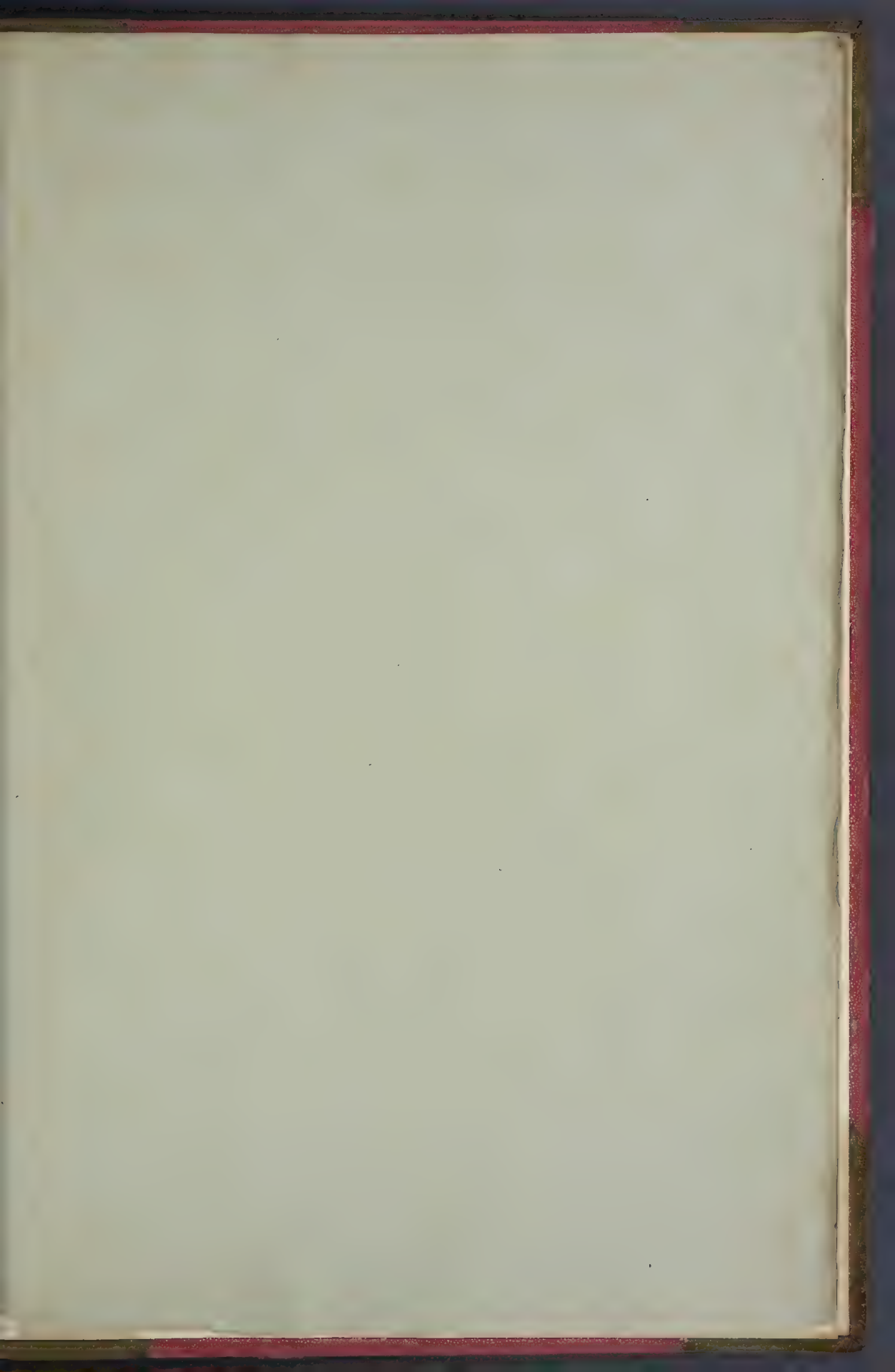












# Waller's Monumental Brasses.

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